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The Pittsburgh Gazette

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS leaving the city during the summer months they can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by ordering the same at the office, for fifteen cents per week for one week or more.

NOTHING important was elicited for the defence in the Surratt trial yesterday.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND is burdened with over one hundred million dollars in gold in its vaults.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY will spend a week with the Emperor of Austria, previous to returning to Constantinople.

IN the English House of Lords last evening, Earl Derby denounced the Mexican Government for executing Maximilian.

IT IS NOW stated that Gen. Santa Anna was not forcibly taken from the vessel Virginia, but was captured while in Sisal as the guest of Gen. Perago.

THE CABLE RECEIPTS for the first year will be more than seventy-five per cent. of the original cost of the last laid cable. The stockholders may safely expect large dividends after while.

THE mail advices from Europe seem to contradict the statement that France was disarming. Advices state that great activity is displayed throughout that country, the land and naval forces being materially strengthened, producing the impression of pending difficulties.

PROF. PHILOTUS DEAN has been re-elected principal of the Central High School of this city. He has been recognized with that place of education since its commencement, and deservedly occupies a high position among the educators of the State and country.

SUPERINTENDENT KENNEDY, of New York city, has published an edict against the hauling of ale, wine, beer and other liquors through the streets on Sunday, on the ground that it has been decided by statute law not a work of necessity to transport such articles from point to point on that day.

THE St. Louis papers are indignant over the rumor that the cholera has made its appearance in that city. They say that not a single case has yet appeared, and that the city enjoys unusually good health. Chicago is charged with setting the rumor afloat in order to detract from the prosperity of St. Louis.

GEN. BEN. BUTLER seems determined to raise doubt as to whether Mrs. Surratt was guilty of the crime for which she suffered with her life. Unless he is cognizant of facts which no one else possess, he will occupy a foolish position, as the trial of John Surratt has fully developed the guilt of his mother.

THE Supplementary Reconstruction Bill, reported on Monday, by Mr. Stevens, from the Special Committee, was yesterday made the subject of debate in the House. It was finally passed by a majority of eighty-eight. In the Senate Mr. Trumbull's bill from the Judiciary Committee was fully debated but a vote was not reached.

ST. LOUIS has had a romantic wedding. A beautiful young lady was courted and won by a gentleman of standing and wealth. A wedding was arranged and the happy intended bride was promptly at the church, but her lover failed to put in an appearance, having "backed out" of his part of the programme. The lady was in perplexity, when a young mechanic stepped forward and offered to marry her, was promptly accepted, the ceremony which made them man and wife was performed, and both left the church as happy as might be expected.

THE GENUINE case of cholera reported in this city last week should occasion no alarm, but should incite our citizens into taking some sanitary precautions against the advance of the dread disease. It is generally believed that the cholera will prevail as an epidemic in the leading cities of the country this summer, and we can see no good reason why Pittsburgh should escape. The city is in a filthy condition, and as we escaped a visitation last year, the authorities are contented to run the risk of escaping again, making no special provision against the cholera or any other disease.

THE New York *World* attributes the high prices now ruling for the commodities of life to rings of speculators who are combined to practice extortion on the people. Of rents it says:

"As a general statement it may be said that building materials have fallen about 20 per cent. in price: cost; iron and coal are also cheaper, coal notoriously so, having fallen from $15 to $7.50; labor has increased in price, but not in an equal ratio, so that the builders have the best of it. The public, however, so far, have not been materially benefited, as the old prices for building prevail. Rents on Broadway are destined to fall; wholesale houses do not need a fashionable location, and a merely retail house cannot stand the present rentals, so that prices must decline, but rents will probably rise on the side streets near Broadway where the cheap wholesale establishments are located. First-class residences will probably remain at their present figures, but the cheaper class of houses will be rented at diminished figures."

In concluding, it sets forth that the day of heavy figures and high prices is over, and spite of capitalists and speculators, all varieties of merchandise must find a cheaper market.

Homicide in Kansas.—A Recorder Killed by a Lawyer.

A fearful tragedy occurred at Holton, Jackson county, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., a little after four o'clock, P. M. John McIntosh, a lawyer, and George Hamm, Recorder of the County, had a lawsuit in the morning. Hamm claimed to use the records of the office, the latter denied it. About noon, after the law suit, Hamm hit McIntosh a severe blow in the face, knocking him nearly over. After the McIntosh went over to the hotel kept by David Stanley. While there McIntosh was jeered, "Hit back," said one, "and then no one will disturb you." "I don't fight was the reply. For some time McIntosh was thus jeered, when he replied, "If I fight, I fight to kill, and I don't want to kill George Hamm." After dinner Mr. Hamm came over to the hotel, and there the quarrel was renewed. McIntosh seized a navy pistol lying on the desk of the sitting room, and pointed it at Hamm. Hamm said "If you are going to fire at me take good aim, or I'll kill you." McIntosh then fired, the shot taking effect in the abdomen, and as Hamm turned around, he fired another shot, the ball striking below the waistcoat blade and ranging through the body. Mrs. Hamm with her three children were soon on the spot, and the citizens gathered, awe struck at the fearful calamity. Hamm lived until seven P. M. The trial of McIntosh took place yesterday; we have not heard the result but he was ironed, and the indignation against him is most intense. The Sheriff had to guard the jail by a strong posse, as fears were entertained that he would be taken out and hung.—*Leavenworth Times.*

—By the death of her father, in Bath, England, the wife of Col. G. L. Eberhardt of Macon, Superintendent of Freedmen's Schools in Georgia, has fallen heir to an estate valued at over $1,000,000, which will be divided between herself, a brother and two sisters.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Further Evidence in Defense.

EARLY ADJOURNMENT OWING TO THE SICKNESS OF COUNSEL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1867.

B. K. Eastman, Professor of the National Observatory, testified the moon rose on the night of the assassination at two minutes past ten; at eleven it was cloudy; the moon would not have illuminated the north side of any building that night.

J. R. Ford was sworn, but testified to nothing of importance.

William Dixon, Chief of the Government Fire Department in Washington, testified it was very dark on the night of the assassination.

William A. Knurker testified—Resided on April 14th, 1865, next house to No. 541 H street. I was at home from about ten till eleven o'clock, before the door, smoking, either sitting on the lower step, or walking up and down; the night was cloudy; I heard no conversation that night proceeding from 10 (Mrs. Surratt's house). I had been a conversation I would have heard it. On that side of the street I might have seen a man forty or fifty feet.

James Lamb, scenic artist at Ford's theatre in 1865, testified—On April 14th there was a temporal lasting from ten to two o'clock, and the curtain was up all the time.

Lieut. Charles M. Shippen, of the police force, testified there was no oyster house on the south side of F street, between Ninth and Tenth streets; there was an eating house on the square, kept by Gilbert; he might have served oysters; the Tontine is on D street, between Ninth and Tenth.

Wm. H. Lee testified—Resided on 10th street; knows John Lee; never heard his reputation for truth and veracity questioned until after he testified in this trial. Lee told witness he did not know John H. Surratt.

Mr. Carrington objected to witness proceeding, on the ground that the foundation to contradict Lee had not been laid. He had not been questioned as to the conversation.

The Court sustained the objection, and directed that the evidence already given by Doss as to a conversation with Lee be stricken out.

Mr. Bradley asked to have Lee recalled as to this conversation.

The Court refused the motion, as it would open the door to endless discussion and a multiplicity of testimony, to such an extent that justice would be delayed and the case would be terminated. The Court stated that it had received a note from Jas. R. Ford, who had testified yesterday, wishing to explain an answer made by him.

Mr. Ford was placed on the stand, and said he was always a loyal man, in sympathy with the North.

David H. Bates, telegraph operator, testified to a telegram he had sent by district Attorney Carrington to Mr. Vanderpool, for the latter to come on. He had testified that he came on voluntarily. The telegram was ruled out.

S. W. Owens, P. G. Clayton, Joshua Lloyd, Charles Kimball, Fred. K. Colvert, Samuel R. Reed and Colonel O'Brien, all testified to their want of confidence in the truthfulness and disbelief in the veracity of John Lee.

Mr. Merrick offered the record of the trial and conviction of Cleaver.

Mr. Carrington objected, saying a new trial had been granted in that case. A discussion followed, pending which, owing to the sickness of Mr. Bradley, the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

The Execution of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia.

HOW THEY MET THEIR FATE.

Maximilian's Last Words.

MIRAMON AND MEJIA DIE BRAVELY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The *Times* has a special dispatch from Houston, Texas, giving a detailed account of the execution by the Liberals, of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia.

None of the prisoners were bound or blindfolded, nor was any indignity offered. Maximilian, before he was shot, recapitulated the causes that brought him to Mexico. He denied the authority of the court that tried him, and feared his blood would stop the further effusion of blood in Mexico. Just before he was led out he called the Sergeant of the Guard, gave him his hand, and requested as a favor that the soldiers would aim at his heart. His last words were, "POOR CARLOTTA!" Five balls entered his breast, but these did not kill him immediately, so two other soldiers were ordered to shoot him in the side. In this manner he was dispatched. Much dissatisfaction and grief was manifested by those who witnessed the shooting.

Miramon read from a paper which he had written, that the only regret he felt in dying was that the Liberals should remain in power, and should have the power to point out his children as the children of a traitor.

Mejia made no address, and met his fate quietly and bravely.

The sword of Maximilian was presented to Juarez by Escobedo in the government palace.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Judge Jones, the Murderer, Placed in the Police Jail for Safe Keeping—Another Charge Brought Against Him.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Tribune's* New Orleans special says: Judge E. B. Jones, the nephew of Wells, arrested for the murder of the Unionist Stauffer, has been brought to this city by the military, and placed in the police jail. He will be tried for safe keeping, where he is now confined under the strict watch of the soldiers.

Governor Hamilton has just received from Governor Fenton, of New York, a requisition for the same E. B. Jones, upon the charge of having obtained goods under false pretences in the State of New York. The requisition of Governor Fenton is too late, but should Judge Jones escape the penalty of the requisition of Gov. Fenton may have a chance.

A *Times'* special says: The Treasury Department has closed the investigation in the Maw-Whittaker Sub-Treasury defalcation at New Orleans, and instances have been found against both of the accused parties which will be tried at the coming session of the United States Court, Judge Durell presiding. The amount of cash thus far secured from the assets of the defaulters a sum amounting to six hundred thousand dollars, or about one-half the amount of defalcation.

GEN. SICKLES' DISTRICT.

Registration Suspended to Await the Action of Congress.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHARLESTON, July 9.—The following semi-official announcement is published this morning:

General Sickles has directed his subordinates not to begin registration in this district until Congress shall have determined more explicitly who is entitled to register. It is presumed Congress will extend the time for the commencement of registration in North Carolina and South Carolina until October or November.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 9.—Gen. Sickles has addressed a long letter to Senator Trumbull, in which he states he has decided not to begin registration in his district until Congress shall determine who is entitled to vote, and expresses the hope that Congress will extend the time for registration till October or November. Gen. Sickles details many objectionable features of the present instructions under which commanding officers are now obliged to act, and suggests certain remedies.

Juarez and Maximilian.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 9.—San Luis Potosi papers contain the correspondence between Maximilian and Juarez. The first is a letter from Maximilian, dated May 25th, asking, in cases his counsel not arrive in time, that he be allowed time necessary for his defease, and to arrange his private affairs. To this Juarez promptly replied that the time should be allowed. The next letter from Maximilian is dated May 27th asking that the supreme Government of the City of Mexico, which was under a siege, and desiring to speak personally with Juarez upon grave affairs very important to the country. Juarez gave the order for the exit from the city of the parties named, but still insisted that they should not be granted, considering the distance which separated them. Everything tiding as to Maximilian's private affairs should, however, be done.

Prize Fight.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, July 9.—Fogarty and Seward fought at Black river this morning. Fogarty won in the eleventh round by a foul. Time, thirty-five minutes. He was badly punished. This fight was arranged for the same time with the Elliott-Gallagher fight, which failed to come off.

Registration in Virginia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, July 9.—The colored majority on the Registration lists to-day is two hundred and fifty.

Accounts from the southwestern parts of the state and valley show large majorities for the whites.

Fire in Chicago.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, July 9.—P. H. Brown & Co.'s planing mill, corner of Franklin and Van Buren streets, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Insured.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ENGLAND.

SIX PENNY POSTAGE SYSTEM.

LONDON, July 8.—The Government announces that the six penny system of postage, between America and England, will be put into operation about the first of January next.

MEXICO DENOUNCED.

LONDON, July 9.—*Evening.*—In the House of Lords, this evening, Earl Derby denounced the action of the Mexican Government in putting Maxfmillian to death, but made no disclosures as to what measures the Government intends to adopt in regard to Mexico.

FIRMS SUSPENDED PAYMENT.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—Two firms in this city, Messrs. Bond & Beeber and Miller & Southall, largely engaged in the Brazilian trade, have suspended payment.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

LONDON, July 9.—His Majesty Abdul Aziz Sultan of Turkey, has accepted the invitation of the Emperor of Austria to visit him in Vienna, and return to Constantinople by way of Vienna, where he will remain one week as the guest of the Emperor.

PRUSSIA.

THE SOUTHERN GERMAN STATES.

BERLIN, July 9.—Arrangements have been perfected for a conference between the King of Prussia and the Sovereigns of the south German States to take place at an early day.

FRANCE.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MAXIMILIAN'S DEATH.

PARIS, July 8.—It is said that the Emperor Napoleon charges the Church party with the death of Maximilian.

ARRIVED OUT.

QUEENSTOWN, July 9.—The steamship City of Boston, from New York, has arrived.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, July 9.—*Evening.*—Consols 94¾; Five-twenties 73¾; Illinois Central 79¼; Erie 43¾.

FRANKFORT, July 9.—Five-twenties 77¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 9.—*Evening.*—Cotton very dull. Sales to-day amounted to 7000 bales, including uplands 10½d; do Orleans 10½d. Breadstuffs—Corn 7s 3d. Wheat 10s 9d. Oats 3s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 39s 6d. Provisions—Pork 78s. Beef 120s. Bacon 61s. Lard 47s 3d. Cheese 60s 6d. Produce—Potatoes 31s. Petroleum Spirits 8½d; refined do 12½d. Tallow 44s. Sperm Oil £87.

LONDON, July 9.—*Evening*—No 12 Dutch Standard Sugar 25s 6d. Scotch Pig Iron 53s. Calcutta Linseed 68s 6d. Linseed Oil £31 10s. Whale Oil £35. Sperm Oil £100.

[*Mail Advices.*]

NEW YORK, July 9.—European mail advices to the 29th ult. state that the land and naval service of France are being strengthened, and the activity all through France produces the impression of pending difficulties.

A debate of considerable length took place in the Corps Legislatif on the financial part of the Mexican question, the Minister declining to speak on the political portion of the question, as now it would be unconvenient.

The difficulty between Denmark and Prussia, as to the possession of North Schleswig, continues, and it is stated that France sympathises with the Danes.

The Bank of England, on the 28th, held over twenty-two million pounds sterling of specie.

Prize Fighter Fined.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ELYRIA, O., 9.—Seward, who lost the fight at Black river this morning, was arrested here and fined thirty dollars. He paid the fine and left for Cleveland.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Porcelain boquets are a feature in the Exposition.

—General Tom Thumb has acquired a slight moustache since he went abroad.

—It is said the Indians in the west are busy collecting their poll tax. They take it out in hair.

—A collection of rare books and manuscripts sold in Paris, recently, produced the enormous sum of $200,000.

—General Schofield is at Fortress Monroe, on a visit to his family at Chesapeake Seminary. General Grant and family are expected at the Seminary soon.

—If it is true that the English sparrows have exterminated the canker worms in the New York Parks, we hope they will be introduced into our suburban orchards.

—The number of children in Connecticut between the ages of four and sixteen is 118,018, and the number of public schools 1451. The school fund amounts to $2,048,855.

—The Wisconsin farmers are paying great attention this year to the cultivation of hops. It is estimated that nine thousand acres more will be planted this year than last.

—The last instance of communication with spirits through a medium is that of a gentleman, lately deceased, who sent word to his wife, "I now believe. Please send me my thin clothes."

—In Ballston, N. Y., they bored a 600 feet well for oil, but struck a medicinal spring of great virtues instead. They accepted the situation, and have opened a doctor's shop at the place.

—It is reported that the young Duke of Hamilton bet the Marquis of Hastings £20,000 that the latter would not win £20,000 at Ascot. The foolish young Duke, who is far on the road to ruin, loses the wager.

—The Prince of Wales has called upon the editor of the *Punch* requesting him to desist from caricaturing his mother, saying that he considered something which had appeared in *Punch* as highly disrespectful to Her Majesty.

—They tell of one of the unterrified at Bridgeport, Conn., who was especially eager to see the Presidential party, exclaiming, as he rushed up to the cars, "I don't care shucks about Johnson; it's Parson Nasby that I want to see."

—At Newmarket, England, after a race, a Marchioness, who is as devoted to betting as her husband, glanced in the evening with the jockey who rode the winning horse, allowing him to clasp her waist and waltz at the top of his speed.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stevens, of Hoboken, N. J., gave a strawberry festival, at which 2,000 children were entertained. Five thousand baskets of strawberries, three hundred cakes, and one hundred and twenty gallons of ice cream were consumed.

—Honesty is prized in the Hebrides. A remarkable case of honesty is recorded in a recent report on affairs in those islands, the statement being that a cask of whisky, driven ashore from a wreck, was carefully returned unopened to the distillery of which it bore the brand.

—There is a great gold plethora in England, and the Bank of England has $30,000,000 coin on hand that there is no call for, notwithstanding the low rate of interest. This is owing to dullness in business and the falling off in the foreign trade, which has been ten per cent. since September.

—The New York ladies, according to the *Home Journal* (their organ,) have adopted the French fashion of washing in wine, which is said to have a peculiarly softening effect upon the skin. One young lady uses two or three bottles of "green seal" every morning while performing her abolutions. Poor papa!

—The crown which the Empress of Austria wore during the ceremony at Pesth was made for the Empress Maria Theresa, but was never used by that princess. It is of silver, but so studded with diamonds and pearls that the metal is scarcely visible. One of the diamonds is valued at 70,000 florins, and one of the pearls at 9,000.

—It is proposed to create a National Cemetery between Fortress Monroe and Hampton, to which will be removed the bodies in the small cemeteries on the peninsula, on the south side, and in the vicinity of Norfolk. The cemetery completed last year will be the nucleus of the great one. It is two miles from the fort.

—With regard to capital punishment, in the Connecticut Legislature, a bill has been passed providing that a murderer shall not be hanged in less than twelve months, nor upon a day beyond eighteen months after the time of his conviction. So that it will really rest with the Governor to exercise, or not, official clemency in such cases, without the formality of a pardon.

—The Strawberry Growers of Vineland, New Jersey, during the season just ended, raised nearly 278,000 quarts of strawberries, valued at $38,000. Of these, 98,000 quarts were consumed or canned at home, and the balance were shipped to Philadelphia, New York and other points. On the Vineland tract some 10,000 people live, and have raised this valuable fruit, which has produced as is estimated, an average of at least $20 ready money for each family.

—An English medical journal criticises with much point and good reason an order issued from the Horse Guards for a running drill, as it is called. We are to understand by this that the soldier, fully accoutred and armed, is to add a run to the exercise of his ordinary march. The double-quick in our army is nearly the same thing. It is a well known fact that even with the ordinary drilling and marching, heart disease is very common in every army. How much greater, then, is the strain and damage done to the soldier's heart by subjecting him to a daily race.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

CONGRESS

In Extraordinary Session.

MR. STEVENS' RECONSTRUCTION BILL PASSED.

The Subject in the Senate.

MR. TRUMBULL'S BILL CONSIDERED.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1867.

SENATE.

TRUMBULL'S RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, the Senate took up the Reconstruction Bill reported by Mr. TRUMBULL yesterday.

ADDRESS OF MR. TRUMBULL.

Mr. TRUMBULL addressed the Senate at length in support of the bill. He said: I think all will admit that for some period of time, some make it shorter than others, but for some period of time, whether a day, a week, a month, or a year, the military had authority to preserve peace and govern the country, as far as it was necessary for that purpose, until civil government could be inaugurated. Now how long this military government could be continued is a question left in the discretion of the sovereign powers of the United States, exercising its authority in the spirit of our institutions and in subordination to the Constitution. I agree, sir, that this military power could be continued a day longer than is necessary in order to restore civil government in these rebel States, which are loyal to the Union and true to the Constitution; but how long that time is to be decided by circumstances, of which the sovereign Government, the Congress of the United States, is the judge, not the executive, nor judicial tribunals. It is a question over which the judicial tribunals can have no jurisdiction. It cannot try political questions. They will be bound by the decisions of other departments of the Government. The military authority was conferred by the President of the United States for a time, in the absence of any legislation by Congress, and rightfully exercised by the President of the United States, then, while this military power was in existence, undertook to inaugurate civil governments for the States. Had the civil governments undertook to inaugurate been managed by men true to the Constitution and true to the flag, they would have been recognized, and this whole question settled long ago. But, unfortunately, the emissaries sent to form the very men who set up a hostile government, which cost so much money and blood, were men who, instead of the new governments, and the Congress of the United States, when it assembled, finding it to be the condition of things, and that the President had withdrawn the military power and left those governments in the hands of the very men who had organized and fought against the Union, decided that they were not loyal governments, but provisional merely, and not absolutely final, and that was the only interference only. Congress then proceeded to declare that there being no legal government in the States, the military power should be restored, and should be exercised over these States until the civil governments could be set up legally.

Mr. TRUMBULL then adverted to the opinion of the Attorney General, which he characterized as one of the most unsound, censorous, and in conclusion explained the provisions of the bill before the Senate.

Mr. WILSON, Mr. Fessenden also advocating in place of the second section of the bill a provision to vacate all civil offices in the South.

Mr. WILSON called attention to the fact that the Judiciary Committee had, in the fourth section of the bill, ratified and confirmed the acts of the military governors already done in removing civil officers and appointing other citizens in their stead. The bill said General Sheridan was right in removing Governor Wells and appointing Governor Flanders. If so, he would be right in removing Governor Throckmorton and appointing some other citizen in his place.

Mr. CONKLING said it was true there was an apparent inconsistency here, but the fourth section was retroactive only, and if not constitutional, it could at any rate do no harm in the future. Mr. Wells' appointment was prospective in its operation, and if adopted, and afterwards found to be unconstitutional, it would not be set aside under it would fall.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN opposed the amendments of Mr. WILSON.

After farther debate, Mr. WILSON'S amendment was lost—eleven against twenty-one.

Mr. BUCKALEW presented an amendment, which he asked to have printed for future action, that on the election of members of the House of Representatives, each elector shall be entitled to a number of votes equal to the whole number of representatives to which the State may be entitled, and that he may cast them all for one candidate, or divide them among several candidates, as he may prefer to do.

Mr. WILSON moved to amend the second section by providing that the commanding General may appoint civilians to fill offices vacated under that section.

Mr. EDMUNDS spoke against this amendment.

Mr. YATES spoke in favor. The whole bill was based on the idea that there were no legal governments in the South, and there could be no objection to the power in particular part of it. He wanted military men (or military work, but there were loyal men in the south, as loyal as loyal men in the north, and he wanted to see them appointed.

Mr. WILSON said the people were better protected in this country than perhaps in any other country in the world, under the military bill, than ever before; but he wanted to encourage the loyal men, and to give loyal men in the south positions everywhere in the rebel States.

Further debate ensued, pending which the senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILL PASSED.

Soon after meeting, the House resumed the consideration of the Supplementary Reconstruction Bill.

Mr BROOKS, of New York, spoke at length in opposition to the bill, as in utter violation of every natural and constitutional law. There was no parallel in history, except in the conduct of the Duke of Alva.

Mr. GARFIELD, referring to Mr. Brooks' allusion to the agrarianism of Senator Wade, reminded him and the House that that Senator had disclaimed the sentiments imputed to him.

Mr. WOOD spoke in opposition to the bill in an unconvulsionary, generally and dully.

Mr. STEVENS intimated his intention to move the final question, first modifying the fifth section by striking out the words "or unless he shall sooner be relieved," and to insert instead the words "or on arrest for an offense punishable by dismissal from the army, or for neglect of duty or gross unfaithfulness in the performance of his duty."

Several amendments were proposed by Messrs. SCHENCK, BAKER, BUTLER CO-BURN, and GARFIELD, but Mr. STEVENS declined to permit any of them to be offered.

The question was taken on the previous question by a vote of eighty-nine to forty-seven and Mr. STEVENS being entitled to one hour to close the debate, spoke for fifty minutes to Mr. BINGHAM, who addressed the House in favor of the bill.

Mr. STEVENS alloted ten minutes to Mr. ELDRIDGE, who claimed there had been no obstruction to the law by the President.

SPEECH OF THAD STEVENS.

Mr. STEVENS then closed the debate, saying he confessed a small portion of the blame that rested with the President since Congress adjourned. There was no abuse or improper language in the bill. If we had all agreed we have since agreed that the States lately in rebellion were conquered territory, subject to the nation as such, and only to be governed thereby accordingly, we should have had but very little trouble in the reconstruction of this government. The proclamation of emancipation of new States; but we were not all perfectly prepared for it, in our understandings and relations, and it is no wonderful that we should have been thus unwary in our own views. I will state what we suppose to have been the real conditions. The nation was afflicted by a civil war, which for a time was an insurrection, which divided the land. We carried on war and declared the blockade, admitted them to be not an independent nation, but an independent belligerent, raising thereby above insurrection, and entitled to all the privileges of an independent belligerent. The nations of Europe so treated them. We so treated them. In short, there can be no doubt of the fact that we were then at war as two independent nations. It depended upon the conqueror whether he would treat one vanquished after war as a vanquished nation, or as a State, and upon him also the regulation of the sovereign rights of the nation in addition. We conquered. What did we conquer? We conquered the Confederate government. We conquered all the States forming the Confederate government. We conquered a government which, by its own declarations, owed no allegiance to the Government of the United States. That they should pretend after they had been conquered under the Constitution which they had thus repudiated and attempted to destroy, and were still with the Constitution in their mouths like bold absurdity. Yet it was the doctrine of the President, the doctrine which we heard from fighting about. We declared them to be conquered provinces. We were treating with them precisely as we would under the law in reference to provinces conquered from a foreign independent belligerent. When you conquer from a foreign nation, or an independent belligerent, the territory conquered is governed by military power, by the commander-in-chief of the army. Now, in this case was the power until the legislative power of the nation shall have spoken and directed what laws shall govern. But the moment the legislative power of the nation interposes, the military authorities cease to exist. No commander-in-chief of the army has no more to say than a corporal in the ranks. He has to say just what the legislative power orders him to say. He has but to obey. He has no discretion but to do, and he can do nothing else.

Mr. STEVENS charged the President with not only exercising his authority as commander-in-chief of the army, but also with endeavoring to legislate the States of the South back into the Union on the basis of the old Constitutions, without the sanction of Congress. He claimed that Congress had the power to make rules and laws for the government of the land, and the naval and military commanders sent South were simply the agents of Congress. He denied the President had the right to call on the Attorney General to interfere in matters of reconstruction. There was but one appeal, and that was to the agents appointed by Congress. The Constitution does not apply to territories, and the reconstructing power lies with States, and does not extend for any purpose to any territory, whether the latter was acquired by conquest or inheritance. There is no power on earth, except Congress, that has an right to say a word or interfere on the subject. He referred to the opinion of Jeff. Davis, and said he and his Cabinet were responsible for the murders at Andersonville and Salisbury, and it was mockery to try such a man as Wirz for such a crime. He continued, as to the question of confiscation! I think the man who has murdered a thousand widows and orphans, who has burned down thousands of houses, escapes well if, owning a hundred thousand dollars, he is fined $10,000 as a punishment to repair his ravages. I said before that I was not in favor of inaugurary punishments. I trust in saying that I will not be supposed to condemn when they are necessary. For instance, the clamor that has been raised against the Mexican government for the heroic executions of murderers and pirates. [Some applause and clapping of hands by members, followed by some hisses.] Clamor does no favor with me. I think that while he has gone far enough, and not half as far as he might be justified in going, yet there is no law, no policy under heaven or earth except from a foreign nation, or an independent belligerent, by which territory conquered is governed by military power, by the commander-in-chief of the army. But in this case was the power until the legislative power of the nation shall have spoken and directed what laws shall govern. But the moment the legislative power of the nation interposes, the military authorities cease to exist. No commander-in-chief of the army has no more to say than a corporal in the ranks. He has to say just what the legislative power orders him to say. He has but to obey. He has no discretion but to do, and he can do nothing else.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1867.

CONTRADICTION CONCERNING SANTA ANNA.

The Mexican Legation has received official information from the Government of the State of Yucatan, to the effect that Santa Anna landed at the port of Sisal, at Gen. Peragoy's house, and that he was duly arrested. The statement that he was forcibly taken from the steamer Virginia seems unfounded.

PUBLIC LAND MATTER.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has adjusted an account between the United States and the State of Oregon for five per cent. fund according to the latter upon net proceeds of sales of public lands within her limits during the years 1865 and 1866, and finds that the sum due to the state on the 31st of December, 1866, amounted to three thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirteen cents.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT INSTRUCTIONS.

The following instructions have been issued by the Treasury Department: "Vessels arriving from ports in which cholera exists must report at the first place of arrival in the United States, presenting to the Collector or other officer in charge a certificate of health of the cargo on board, from what port or place shipped, and what port of place in the United States destined, and specifying that there is no other merchandise on board than such as has been described in such manifest and certificate of health. Said Master must make oath before the Collector of Customs to any portion of the merchandise on the manifest as destined to be landed at the first port of arrival. The Collector of such port will see that it is truly made out, and permit the vessel to proceed on the voyage to the next port at which her manifest calls. She has specified on the manifest as destined for other than the first port of entry, must, if landed, be entered at the first port of arrival, and entries made at any such port, and the manifest must, in such cases, be corrected and certified by the Collector or other principal officer of Customs at that port.

(Signed,) H. MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of Treasury.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 9, 1867.

REVENUE REDUCTION.

The Internal Revenue collections in this city for six months, to July 1st, are six and a half millions less than last year.

RESPECT FOR GEN. MEAGHER.

Quite a number of Irish officers of the late Union army assembled to-day at the Astor House and passed resolutions testifying their respect to the memory of General Meagher.

EVANGELICAL ASSEMBLAGE.

The Fifth General Conference of the Evangelical Christians from all parts of the world will be held at Amsterdam, from the 15th to the 28th of August.

POLICE MATTERS.

Stephen W. Smythe, a policeman, while answering roll call last night at the station house, snapped a revolver at the officer in front of him, the cap exploding instead of the cartridge. He asserts his innocence.

BURGLARS COMMITTED.

The three burglars who entered the bonded warehouse on Sunday night, and robbed it of ten thousand dollars worth of silks, were to-day committed for trial without bail.

THE ALLEGED BOND ROBBER.

Ephraim Patterson, charged with being concerned in the robbery of bonds from the Montauk Insurance Company, offered testimony to-day showing that he bought and sold the bonds in question. The further examination was postponed.

FROM TENNESSEE.

The Riotous Proceedings at Franklin—Difficulty Concerning United States Troops and State Militia.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, July 9.—The Mayor of Nashville had an interview to-day with Colonel Duncan, Commander of the Post, touching the riotous conduct of the negro military company, sent to Franklin by the State authorities. Before their departure from this place, Colonel Duncan agreed with the Mayor that if was reprehensible, and declared they ought to have been arrested. He also said he had demanded of State Representative Hord, and his reason for sending said troops to Franklin, after he had sent there a sufficient force of regular troops to preserve peace, and had assured him that he would protect the people and would not permit any interference with his authority by the state militia. It is earnestly hoped that the State militia will retire to their homes, and allow the U. S. troops to take the place of the local militia.

FROM BOSTON.

Death of an Old Printer and Publisher—Balloon Ascension.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, July 9.—Samuel Gilbert died today, nearly ninety years of age. He was formerly a print

Gazette

JULY 10, 1867.

...LICAN NOMINATION.

...DGE OF SUPREME COURT:

A. H. W. WILLIAMS,

Of Allegheny County.

THE HARVEST.

A friend who has just returned from beyond the Mississippi speaks of the wheat harvest as unusually abundant, and the grain of excellent quality. The weather for harvesting has been all that could be desired. In Illinois, across the centre of which he passed, the wheat is almost all cut and shocked, and the farmers were busy hauling in and stacking. There are no barns, in which grain in the sheaf is stored, in Illinois. In Indiana the harvest seemed to be equally abundant, and the work of securing it equally forward. In Ohio the crop is very good, and the work of cutting was progressing vigorously.

No "cradles" are to be seen in Indiana and Illinois, and none anywhere west of this until the hilly country in the neighborhood of the Ohio River is reached. The perfect evenness of the stubble, and the cleanness with which the ground is cleared, render the appearance of the vast level fields of Illinois and Indiana, thickly bestudded with shocks, one of great beauty. In some places the shocks look like the stars in a clear sky, innumerable.

Many fields of corn in Illinois are very good, but many others—more than usual—are poor and backward. Too much rain in the spring, especially where the ground is level, drowned the young corn. In some places replanting was necessary. In Indiana and Ohio the corn generally looks well. The crop will probably be one of average fullness.

The millers of St. Louis have taken measures to have carefully compiled statistics of the wheat product of this harvest made out, in order that they may have data to regulate them in their purchases. The impression is that there will be a heavy decline in the prices that have prevailed for some years past.

The effect of this bountiful harvest will be to let the country down in some measure from the abnormal condition now existing to one more equal and more wholesome. It will relieve the consumer to a far greater extent than it will enrich the producer; yet the latter will do well. It will probably benefit Massachusetts and Pennsylvania more than Illinois—the manufacturer, the mechanic and the laborer more than the farmer. But when prices recede through abundance, the cost of carrying from west to east does not recede in a corresponding ratio, if at all; the consequence will be that the farmer of Illinois may have to be content with one-half the price for the wheat or flour he produces, which his factor gets in New York or Boston. A few such harvests as this will teach the farmers of the prairie States that their true and only policy is to have the consumer of their surplus produce near to them. In plain English, they will become converts to the policy of protecting the manufacturing interests of the country, so that industries of every kind shall spring up amongst them in all parts of the land. There is too much carrying done in the United States.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* devotes considerable space to an inside view of how conductors on city passenger rail ways manage to live on small salaries It plainly sets forth the systematic "knock'down" arrangements of the employees, and illustrates by figures how much is lost daily through embezzlement. A good cure for such dishonest practices would be a healthy advance of salaries, as it is askig too much of a man to collect fares for pin-money and steal for a livelihood.

THE PARTICULARS of the execution of Miramon, Mejia and Maximilian have been published. They all died bravely, meeting their fate like Christians and soldiers. Maximilian died with the name of "Poor Carlotta" on his lips, while Miramon calmly expressed his regret that he died while the Liberals were in power, and that his children might be pointed out as those of a traitor. Mejia made no address, quietly submitting to his fate.

CASHMERE GOATS have been introduced with much success in Wisconsin. Crossed with the common goat of this country a wool has been obtained superior, it is said, to that of the genuine Cashmere. It will be a new sensation with the ladies to sport home-made shawls, which will come cheap and surpass in beauty those for which fabulous prices are now paid the Mahommedan merchants of Europe.

SEVERAL American gentlemen at the Paris Exposition have been decorated with the Legion of Honor by the French Emperor. The depth of the compliment will be discovered when it is known that similar ribbons are worn by no less than sixty-four thousand Frenchmen.

MAINE has suddenly developed a spirit of enterprise, and is full of projects, for her improvement and advancement. Portland is casting about for more direct railway communication with the lakes, and the interior railways are being rapidly extended on all sides.

IN October next the Massachusetts Agricultural College will be put in operation. The number of applicants for admission is exceedingly large. There are five college buildings being constructed, and the farm attached numbers five hundred acres.

THE American Institute, devoted to national industry and skill, will hold an exhibition in New York commencing September 12th and ending October 26th. Mr. Greeley, the President, will deliver the opening address.

SOME forty citizens of Chicago have been arrested on a charge of renting their houses to lewd characters in which to carry on vice. Chicago trying to grow virtuous is a refreshing idea.

THE income taxes returned in the First District of Missouri, St. Louis, amount in the aggregate to $341,820. The previous year it amounted to more than double that sum.

THERE were four hundred and seventy-two deaths in New York last week, an increase of over twenty-five per cent. as compared with the preceding week.

ST. LOUIS is winning from New York the Canada tobacco trade.

—Dr. Decaisne, of Belgium, reports having used successfully the oil of petroleum in upwards of six hundred cases of itch. In the great majority of cases the disease was completely cured after a single friction, in several after two, and in a very few instances were three or four applications required. The method failed in two or three cases only, and in these sulphuret of lime was necessary to effect a cure. It is not necessary, as some military surgeons have thought, to rub in the oil with coarse towels and brushes, but, on the contrary, the softest brushes should be used to spread the oil on the skin. Dr. Decaisne, from experiments instituted in the military hospital and garrison at Antwerp, on the disinfection of tae clothing, believes that this process is quite unnecessary. Even if some of tae germs of the itch insect should adhere to the wearing apparel, these are destroyed by the action of the petroleum with which the person of the patient is saturated.

—In Central Georgia they are excited by the largest crop of wheat raised in twenty years, and by the great interest felt in Sunday Schools.

—Two members of a family in Mississippi recently died of starvation. They had lived for some time on sass-fras bark and roots.

GENERAL NEWS.

—The mines of Nevada furnished last year for export from California $12,988,259 of silver bars, or one-fourth of the exports of the State.

—The Japanese Commissioners, now at Washington, have purchased 20,000 volumes of school books for the instruction of the Japanese.

—A sensible Virginian suggests that marble monuments for confederate dead will not feed the starving confederate widows and orphans.

—The unusual sight of a man reading the Scriptures in the cars was observed upon one of the trains going into Boston last Tuesday morning.

—A man swam three-quarters of a mile in three quarters of an hour near Providence, at the same time drawing a boat with six men in it.

—In Middletown, Connecticut, from the 8th to the 25th of June—nearly three weeks—not one person died! They have no tenement houses in Middletown.

—A woman in this city, a day or two ago, gave birth to a child in one of our street cars. It is suggested if a boy, he be called Oscar; if a girl Car-o-line.

—The bodies of three men lie under the ruins of Ward & Grassy's factory, in Philadelphia, awaiting the process of red tape to allow the coroner to dig them out.

—The Albany Workingman's Convention determined to establish a daily paper. They will find their "eight hour" theory sadly deficient when they come to run it.

—The Italian is a most mellifluous language. In that sweet tongu the celebrated composer of "Il Trovatore" is known as Il Signore Giuseppe Verdi. In English he would be Joseph Green.

—Twenty thousand priests and four hundred bishops are in Rome, from all parts of the world, and crowds of visitors are daily arriving to take part in or witness the great religious spectacles.

—The Chicago *Times* states that the gross amount to be raised by city taxation in Chicago this year exceeds three millions, and will probably reach three millions five hundred thousand dollars.

—Dr. John L. Atlee, Gen. Geo. M. Steinman, and the Hon. Thos. E. Franklin, citizens of Lancaster, Pa., have each subscribed $500 toward the erection of a new building for the "Home of Friendless Children" in that city.

—Twelves quarts of soot in a hogshead of water will make a powerful liquid manure, which will improve the growth of flowers, garden vegetables, or root crops. In either a liquid or solid state it makes an excellent top-dressing for grass or cereal crops.

—The Empress Eugenie has written to the Princess of Wales to persuade her to live with her for a few months, insisting that a complete change of air might be beneficial to her health, and assuring her that she will receive all the affectionate care of a sister.

—Gov. Durkee, of Utah, has gone to California on a visit. The Governor was a member of the House of Representatives two years, and of the Senate of the United States six years, from the State of Wisconsin, before his appointment as Governor of Utah.

—Governor Geary has appointed Col. Henry M. Hoyt, of Wilkesbarre, an additional Law Judge of the several courts in the Eleventh Judicial District, under the act passed by the last Legislature. This is one of the very best appointments that could have been made.

—It has been computed that in consequence of the reorganization of the Austrian army, the Jewish contingent thereto will be from 40,000 to 50,000men. Nevertheless the Austrian ministry has refused to appoint any permanent Jewish military chaplain, although petitioned for this purpose by influential Jewish bodies.

—Heretofore a broken bank has been looked upon as a calamity—the bill holders losing. Under the National Banking system "they manage things differently." It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact, that all the notes of the lately suspended National Banks are at a premium of from two to four per cent.

—The New Orleans *Times* says: The great falling off in the demand for real estate has been a topic of talk for several days—what is the cause? is a very pertinent question. Rents are declining from day to day. Large stores in the most central situations cannot be sold within twenty-five per cent. of valuation two months ago.

—The Methodists have decided upon founding a college in connection with their missions in India. It is to be located in the city of Lucknow. It will receive the higher and brighter pupils from their mission schools, and take them through a regular collegiate course. In these different schools there are now about 3 000 pupils.

—Four young men have sailed from Galveston, Texas, for Padre Island, where they intend to dig for Lafitte's treasure. It seems that an old man named Harvey, said to have been connected with Lafitte, died a short time since near Goliad, and revealed to one of the party certain landmarks and bearings by which they might find the buried treasure.

—Judge R. S. Hudson, of Yazoo county, Miss., has written a letter to General Ord about the registration law, one sentence of which takes up 77 lines and 430 words. When you get to the end of the sentence you have lost all remembrance of the beginning. A Natchez paper says if the sentences of the Judge were all as long when he was on the bench, criminals must have been on the rack.

—Speaking of the munificent residence which the Hon. Ezra Cornell is building at Ithaca, N. Y., and which is to cost $400,000, a local exchange remarks of the proprietor: "It is only a few years since this distinguished Senator and benefactor raised 'garden sass' for a living, in a gorge of rocks on the shore of Cayuga Lake. Business tact and Morse's telegraph wrought the wonderful change in his fortune, which is now the most colossal in Central New York.

—The marine disasters of American vessels during June amounted to thirty vessels, valued at $907,500. There were lost three steamers, three ships, four barks, six brigs and fourteen schooners. This is a great falling off as compared with the previous months of the year, for the losses during May were $2,585,000, and no month since New Year falls under $1,000,000. During the six months just ended there have been 301 American vessels lost, valued at $14,072,300, as compared with 294 vessels valued at $15,091,-900 during the same period of 1866.

—Not long ago, after a pleasant dinner, one of those indefatigable ladies who love to worry celebrities, buttonholed Tennyson in the drawing room on Mr. Tennyson, and pressed him to tell her which of his own poems he thought the best. To so queer a question the Laureate was puzzled to give a reply. The lady persisted, saying at length, "What do you think of 'Locksley Hall,' Mr. Tennyson? I am told the Queen thinks 'Locksley Hall' your best." "Ah," he replied, "I don't think much of it Queen's judgment; she likes Tupper."

—The *Newsletter* of Millican, Texas, says: A woman is reported to have been shot and killed, on last week, in this county, while walking in her sleep. From all we can learn, the woman, who was in the habit of rising in the night entered a neighbor's house at a late hour, and while walking in the room where the family were sleeping, awakened the gentleman of the house, who hailed to know who she was, but receiving no answer, after several and repeated demands, and supposing it to be some one attempting robbery, he fired at her, the contents of the weapon taking effect and causing death.

—A funny case came before a justice in Milwaukee the other day. A young woman who had accepted the attentions and civilities of a gentleman for some time, at length was married to somebody else, whereupon the deceived individual sued for a bill of $284 25, the amount he had paid in her behalf in taking her to concerts, operas, picnics, rides and ice cream saloons. As an offset he credited her with sundry kisses valued at $16,673; several squeezes of the hand, $9,575; an unstinted photograph and a ring, making, in all, a total of $87,75. He recovered the bill, the judge allowing the plaintiff the kisses at his own valuation.

—The Rev. Mr. Spurgeon, who has been suffering from the gout, is better. On Monday, June 10th, he delivered two sermons in the open air at the little hamlet of Peppard, about six miles from Reading. Upwards of three thousand persons assembled from surrounding towns and villages. Mr. Spurgeon alluded to his illness in the course of his remarks. He had the gout in his left leg, and he preached standing on the other. He had not had the gout in his tongue, and he was last aware that people preached with their legs. He supposed that he should have the gout very often, for he was his father's eldest son, and inherited his good qualities. He was thankful to say that the gout had not caused him to relinquish a single ministerial duty.

—Newspaper editors are well paid in Paris. It is affirmed in the journals that M. Clement Duvernois, who was recently one of the writers of the *Liberte*, and who is about to become editor of the *Epoque*, is to receive a salary of $4,000 a year and an "indemnity on entering on his duties" of $20,000. A carriage is, moreover, to be provided for him. On some of the journals the remuneration is even higher than this; and it is to be remembered that a Paris editor does nothing like the amount of work that is expected in London. In fact the Parisian passes the greater part of his time in smoking cigars and in talking; and if he knocks off an article or two a week he thinks himself wonderfully industrious. Sometimes he lets weeks pass without writing a line.

—A correspondent of the Austin *Reveille* writes from Nevada: "The country rock of the Hot Creek district is composed of porphyry, slate and granite, with an overlying chrystaline limestone and carbonate of lime. The mountains are steep and rugged, and generally densely wooded. Both hot and cold springs abound, which would afford a good supply of water for mill purposes. The ledges run north and south and pitch east and west, with few exceptions. The ores are generally rich in silver and of simple combination; many of them are peculiarly beautiful, showing the various tints of blue, green and yellow, exquisitely variegated. Rich purple and greenish horn-silver is very common, and there is plenty of the new mineral called stetefeldite."

Remarkable Case—Sixteen Years of Suffering with Hydrophobia.—An Interesting Subject for the Medical Profession.

A case of hydrophobia has lately come under our observation, which, in point of sensational horror, surpasses the most most lofty flights of that sensation loving journal, the Chicago *Times*. Sixteen years ago last Wednesday, James Bay, then a resident of Pontiac, was bitten by a rabid dog, but experienced no effects from the bite, until one year from the day on which he was bitten. He then felt some symptoms of the terrible disease, which soon developed into a frightful attack. For six weeks he was a raving maniac, and all hope of his recovery was abandoned; but an iron constitution, and skillful nursing, brought him out from the shadow of death, and he rallied, the disease finally passing off. He pursued the even tenor of his way until the second anniversary, when he was again attacked with less severity than on the first occasion. The 26th day of June in each succeeding year has been the occasion of a hydrophobic fit, the last of which attacked him one week ago yesterday, at Sandwich, where he was employed as a brick maker. The usual symptoms were felt during the early part of the day, and Mr. Bay requested some of his friends to tie him in order to prevent personal injury. Being frightened by his peculiar appearance, they refused to do so, and he continued at his work all day, and until midnight, his usual time for quitting. Going to a neighboring barn, he tried to sleep off the dreaded attack. After a while his companions heard a noise in the barn, and fearing that it was as Bay had declared, went to his aid. An appalling sight greeted them. The poor victim was foaming at the mouth, biting at various objects, and to all appearance suffering the most horrible agony. As soon as he caught sight of them, with eyes glowing like fireballs, and uttering an unearthly yell, he made a rush for them. The party at once retreated, leaving Bay alone in the gloomy bay loft, wrought up to the highest pitch of maniacal frenzy, and battling with an enemy that no mortal man can subdue. In one of his convulsions he lifted a portion of the roof completely off, which evidently exhausted him, as nothing more was heard, and when his friends finally ventured to look after him he was found in a sound sleep. He was at once secured and taken to a safe place, where he was kept for several hours, and when he awoke nearly all traces of the previous night's awful experience had disappeared, and, with the exception of the exhaustion produced by his great sufferings, was as well as usual.—*Detroit Press.*

Thaddeus Stevens' Grave.

Several years ago, when the Lancaster Cemetery was incorporated, Mr. Stevens purchased two lots, for which a deed was duly executed. Some years later, in looking over his papers, he noticed, for the first time, the clause prohibiting the interment of colored people in the cemetery. He at once re-conveyed the lots to the company, with his reasons, and asked that they be put upon the record. A short time ago he purchased a couple of lots in Woodward Hill Cemetery, and when the deeds were handed to him he noticed a similar clause excluding the burial of people of color. The brave old man declared that he could not consent to have his bones laid in a cemetery where any of God's children were excluded for no fault of their own, and he promptly returned the deeds. He then, only a few days ago, selected a lot in "Shreiner's Cemetery," where no distinction is made among the dead, and there will the dust of the Old Commoner repose—not, we trust, however, until he has seen the great work of reconstructing the nation on an enduring basis of liberty and equal rights, which he has so long and so consistently labored for, triumphantly consummated.

History records no instance of sublimer devotion to principle than is exhibited in this incident in the private life of Mr. Stevens.—*Lancaster Express.*

POPULATION OF MISSISSIPPI.—In the Jackson *Clarion*, of the 23d ult., we find returns of a census made for 1866 of the population of Mississippi, except the small county of Perry. The total returns are Whites, 349,460; blacks, 381,-258; total, 724,718. As compared with the census of 1860, the account stands thus:

In 1860 the total white population was		353,899
In 1866 the total black population was		447,404
Making a grand total of		801,303
Deduct total population of 1860		724,718
And we find a total loss of		76,585
As follows:		
Whites	10,439	
Blacks	60,146=	86,585
Excess of blacks in 1866		37,798

—Careful statistics kept in Switzerland show that, while in the period between 1530 and 1600 the mean duration of life was twenty-one years and two months, and during the following century twenty five years and nine months, since the beginning of the present century it has increased to forty-five years and five months. This doubling of the period of human life within three centuries is greatly due to the more settled state of society and the advance in sanitary knowledge.

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RESTORES GRAY or FADED

HAIR, and as a dressing is exquisite. Stops hair from falling cures Dandruff, Headache and all Eruptive Diseases of the scalp.

The Most Perfect Hair Restorer

"London	Ever	Hair Color Restorer"
"London	Introduced.	Hair Color Restorer"
"London		Hair Color Restorer"
"London	Bald Heads	Hair Color Restorer"
"London		Hair Color Restorer"
"London	Reclothed	Hair Color Restorer"
"London	with	Hair Color restorer"
"London		Hair Color Restorer"
"London	New Hair.	Hair Color Restorer"

Only 75 cents a bottle, half dozen $5. Address orders to DR. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia. Sold by McLAUGHAN & McKEEVAN, GEO. A. KELLY, JOS. FLEMING, A. TOMLINSON, R. E. SELLERS & CO., Pittsburgh; KANE & DRUITT, Allegheny.

jy12tu2wyp

MR. W. MILLER SAYS:

PITTSBURGH, September 1, 1866.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTS—I think I am only doing the part of a good citizen when I testify to the great benefits received by me from the use of your Stomach Bitters during the last five years. Somewhere, for a time in the oil regions, in 1861, I had a severe bilious attack, which, in connection with dyspepsia, left me in a very weak condition. I was advised to try your Bitters, and, having procured a bottle, found that they worked like a charm upon me. Eight pounds having been added to my weight in the space of one week, and new life seemed to have been infused into my system, so much so that I have been induced to use them every summer since. As a tonic, I think they are invaluable.

This summer, having had a similar attack, (and as before, much reduced,) although under the treatment of an A No. 1 physician, I was again obliged to have recourse to the old Bitters, and with the same good result, having gained six pounds within a few days. I purchased a half dozen bottles a few weeks since, and purpose to use them regularly as a tonic.

Wishing you every success, I remain,

Yours, gratefully,

WILLIAM MILLER.

PINUS CANADENSIS.

A tree which is abundant in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the more northern parts of the New England States, and is also found in the elevated and mountainous regions of the Middle States, and abounds in medicinal virtues. Dr. Swett, of Boston, has prepared a medicine from the sweet inside bark of the pine tree, called POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, which is one of rare value in all debilitated states of the kidneys. It acts like balsam in all diseases of mucous membranes, exabling them to regain their lost tone and energy. It will be found well adapted to all those diseases where Buchu has been used with benefit. It is likewise well suited to chronic coughs, and an infallible specific for old and debilitated cases of sciatica. Many persons who at first only took a bottle of this medicine, to try, afterwards came back and got a dozen, or half dozen, which effected radical cures of diseases of the bladder and kidney of years standing.

Diabetes, a disease that has been looked upon as among the incurables, is immediately relieved by it. Notice the certificate of Assessor, published some time ago.

The *United States Dispensatory*, speaking of the pine, says: "It is prescribed in leucorrhœa, piles, and other diseases of the urinary passages; in piles and chronic inflammation or ulceration of the bowels, in chronic catarrhal affections, and in various forms of rheumatism. It is exceedingly valuable in all gravelly affections, bloody urine, and where there is red and white sediment. It can be taken without interruption to one's usual avocations; and instead of sickening, produces a healthy, healthy power of endurance and vigor. Price, as per bottle; six for $5. See POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. For sale by the gross, dozen or single bottle, at REYSER'S Proprietary Medicine Depot, 140 Wood street.

ap26

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

ROBINSON BROTHERS,

Bankers,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

Convert 7-30's, free of charge, upon Government certificates. They have constantly on hand all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,

And are prepared to buy and sell Railroad Bonds or Stocks; Bank, Gas and Bridge Stocks; Mortgages on Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c.

WANTED.—The bonds of the counties of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Washington. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT,

A LARGE ROOM, 4th story.

In GAZETTE OFFICE. For particulars inquire of ABAM BECKER, or at GAZETTE COUNTING ROOM.

jy10:6o

FOR RENT.

A Furnished Room,

Large and airy, on the second floor front, four doors from the post office. For particulars address P. C. THIS OFFICE.

jy10:6o

FOUND.

ON TUESDAY, JULY 2D,

A COLD BREASTPIN,

Containing a lock of hair. The owner can obtain it by calling at THIS OFFICE, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

jy10:6o

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, July 6, 1867.

JOSHUA RHODES, Esq., having resigned the Presidency of this Bank, at a meeting of the Directors held this day, J. W. RANKIN, Esq., was declared President *pro tem.*, and WILSON McCANDLESS, Esq., Assistant Cashier.

R. M. MACKEY, Cash'r.

jy10:1&5

ICE PITCHERS.—Another fine Lot of Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, CUPS, &c.,

Just received by

J. R. REED & CO.,

jy10 68 Fifth Street.

J. P. ISRAEL,

REAL ESTATE,

Stock and Insurance Agent,

No. 26 Federal St., Allegheny

Bills Collected, Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages drawn.

FINE DWELLING IN SEWICKLEY.—The subscriber is now building and will have for sale early in May or sooner, a fine brick house of fourteen rooms, commodious parlors, library, dining room, kitchen, wash room, seven chambers, four of them large size rooms, large closets, good cellars, slate roof, marble mantles, speaking tubes, gas pipes, French glass, &c. Ground the most beautiful in the valley. Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises, three minutes walk from Quaker Valley station, P. Ft. W. & C. Railway, or address by mail. JOHN WAY, Jr.,

jy10:6o:w Sewickleyville P. O.

PITTSBURGH

CITY LAUNDRY.

All kinds of washing done with promptness and dispatch. The Laundry Boy will call for and leave all clothes free of extra charge, every day in the week, between 8 and 9 o'clock. Orders to have them also attended to same day. Orders at the following places will be promptly attended to:

Jos. Abel, cor. Fifth and Grant sts.

Goldsmith's Hoop Skirt Store, 65 Market st.

Cook & Cranney, cor. Federal & Ohio, Allegh'y

Putnam & House, 59 Fifth st.

R. M. & N. J. Sandgrass, corner Federal and Lacock streets, Allegheny.

Office, No. 4 ST. CLAIR ST.

jy10:6m:w

HUGH M. BOLE.....HUNTER COE.
JAMES NELSON.....A. R. BOLE.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

HUGH. M. BOLE & CO.,

FOUNDERS,

Engine Builders and Machinists,

Make to order Marine and Land Steam Engines, of all sizes, warranted to give satisfaction.

Castings, of every description, made to order.

JAMES NELSON, Supt.....A. R. BOLE, Foreman.

Machine Shop, Cor. Point Alley & Duquesne Way. Foundry, Nos. 82 and 84 Third street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jy10:w2m

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 72 Fifth Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.

The most extensive variety, the latest novelties, the largest assortments west of New York.

Perfect Fitting French Yoke Shirts,

MADE TO ORDER.

PUTNAM & HOUSE,

SUCCESSORS TO

MURDOCK & PUTNAM.

The Highest Market Price

PAID FOR

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

GOLD, SILVER,

COUPONS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

J. F. STARK & CO., Bankers,

Cor. WOOD AND THIRD STREETS.

jy9:6m:wp

N. S. BIDDLE & BRO.,

Practical Plumbers,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

BEAVER STREET, bet. Franklin and Chestnut,

MANCHESTER, PA.

Have on hand Chandeliers, Pendents, Brackets and all kinds of Gas Fixtures. Lead Pipe, Sheet Lead, Bar Lead, Gum Hose, Hydraulic Hose, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Hydrants, Force and Lift Pumps, Hydraulic Rams, Vitrified Drain Pipe Fire Brick, &c. All work warranted to give satisfaction. jy2 2y

TO OIL REFINERS.

THOS. S. CALHOUN

CARPENTER,

No. 167 Lacock Street, Allegheny City

Manufacturer of every description of CRUDE OIL, CONDENSING and WATER

TANKS.

AGITATORS built on the most improved system. IRON TANK BOTTOMS and TOPS, and all KINDS of WORK of the first class, done for Refiners on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. my27:69

BOTTLED ALES.

KENNETT, WINTERTON,

And all best brands of ALES AND SODA WATER.

J. C. BUFFUM & CO.,

22 AND 24 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

mh21:6m:w

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

C. M. GEARING,

Planing Mill, Sash & Door Factory,

Corner BUTLER and ALLEGHENY STREETS, Main Ward, and No. 13 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

Turning, Cutting Brackets, Block Letters and Shoved and Moulding done to order. Lumber of all kinds of work constantly on hand. Orders from the country promptly attended to. my31:6m

C. G. FISCHER'S

FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,

No. 61 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

All goods returned in two weeks, unless kept subject to the owner twelve months. my31:6m

THE CHEAP HAT AND SHOE STORE.

E. H. GUNDERMAN,

Practical Retail Dealer in BOOTS and SHOES, Hats and Caps, No. 94 OHIO STREET, Allegheny City. No where else in the city can better bargains be obtained in the way of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of ladies' Gaiters and Balmorals. Mr. GUNDERMAN was earlier to lay your kittens, and, having procured a bottle, found that they worked like a charm upon me, eight pounds having been added to my weight in the space of one week, and new life seemed to have been infused into my system, so much so that I have been induced to use them every summer since. As a tonic, I think they are invaluable.

This summer, having had a similar attack, (and as before, much reduced,) although under the treatment of an A No. 1 physician, I was again obliged to have recourse to the old Bitters, and with the same good result, having gained six pounds within a few days. I purchased a half dozen bottles a few weeks since, and purpose to use them regularly as a tonic.

Wishing you every success, I remain,

Yours, gratefully,

WILLIAM MILLER.

NEW FIRST CLASS GROCERY,

No. 154 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Fresh stock of choice

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, &c., &c.,

Which we offer to the public at lowest prices.

A. G. BRYANT.

my13:26:

JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL

HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, 92 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh.

Always on hand a general assortment of Hair, of rare value in all debilitated states of the kidneys. It acts like balsam in all diseases of mucous membranes, enabling them to regain their lost tone and energy. It will be found well adapted to all those diseases where Buchu has been used with benefit. It is likewise well suited to chronic coughs, and an infallible specific for old and debilitated cases of sciatica. Many persons who at first only took a bottle of this medicine, to try, afterwards came back and got a dozen, or half dozen, which effected radical cures of diseases of the bladder and kidney of years standing.

Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in the latest style. my27:69

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and public buildings generally.

Z. H. PALMER,

House Builder and Carpenter.

Office, corner of BARKER'S ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY.

☞ Jobbing and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. jy9:3m

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c.,

furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES,

CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,

At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

jy26:6m

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against receiving or cashing any check drawn or signed by me, on the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, as a check signed by me, in blank was stolen from my residence on Sunday, the 30th of June, during my absence at church.

CATHARINE NEWFARLAND.

jy6:6td

GEORGE BEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

124 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City. jy2

THOSE WHO DESIRE BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION must purify and enrich the blood, which HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF PARSAPARILLA invariably does. Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take NO other. apl8:MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SMITHFIELD, OHIO.

VALUABLE FARM

AT PUBLIC SALE.

I will sell to the highest bidder, on the premises, adjoining the village of Smithfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, on the

Fourteenth day of Eighth Month (August) Next,

The old homestead formerly owned and occupied by the late Benjamin W. Judd, containing 200½ acres, more or less, being one of the best farms in the county, a fair proportion of which is in good timber. The entire balance (except about 16 acres, which will be in clover, timothy and blue grass, I will offer for rent on a three years lease, reserving the privilege of then carrying it divided in two crops of about 132 acres each.

A small payment in cash will be required on day of sale, the remainder divided in payments of 1, 2 and 3 years.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day. Possession can be given to most of the farm on the day of sale, the balance about four weeks after.

JOSEPH JONES.

JULY 9th, 1867. jy9:3tTST

STEAM ROLLERS,

Steam Engines and Iron Turning Lathes, And One Iron Planer,

FOR SALE.

One Engine, 16 inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke; balance valve driver, with 4 weight iron shaft and crank.

Two Engines, 14 inch cylinders, 16 feet stroke; balance valve driver, with 4 weight iron shaft and crank.

One Hoister 6 grime Slipper and complete outfit or machinery for steamboat. Two Engines and one Wood Lathe, one good planing Machine, 10 inch cylinder, 30 in. stroke; one roller, 40 in. diam. Two Engines, 8 inch cylinders, 16 feet stroke.

Also, several old Well Engines Stationary and Portable Boilers, new and second hand, all in excellent order, which we will sell very low for Cash. Inquire at the INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,

Cor. Point Alley and Duquesne Way.

jy10:6tsl

POISONOUS AND FILTHY!

Adulterations are used

IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ADULTERATED SPICES.

BLACK LEAD,	WORMY CRACKERS,
TERRA ALBA,	TUNERIC,

Are Among the Adulterations Used.

THE PURE SPICE MILLS,

Manufacture none but perfectly PURE SPICES.

$500 00 REWARD

For any adulteration found in our Spices. One package of Pure Spices will go as far as three packages of adulterated spices, and is sold

NONE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED

ARBUCKLES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Proprietors of Pure Spice Mills

222 and 224 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Try a pound of our prime roasted UNGROUND RIO COFFEE, put up in Air Tight Packages. Warranted to be better flavored and more economical than any Coffee in the market. jy2

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH, July 1st, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES ELAIR has this day been admitted into the firm of

MORROW & BARNHILL,

Proprietors O'Hara Boiler Works. The name and style of the firm will, from this date, be

MORROW, BARNHILL & CO.

jy8:6td

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, July 1st, 1867.

CITY WEIGH SCALES.

Sealed Proposals, addressed to the Finance Committee of the Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Weighmasters for the several city Weigh Scales. Bidders will state how much per cent. of the gross revenue arising from said Scales they will pay to the city for the use of the same.

JOHN McCARGO,

jy8:3t Controller.

ST. CLAIR BILLIARD ROOMS.

A PLEASANT PLACE TO SPEND AN HOUR.

The large and commodious rooms on the

Southwest Corner of St. Clair and Liberty Sts.,

Have been newly fitted up for

First Class Billiard Rooms.

Everything is new, clean and neat, and is under the personal attendance of M. REGAN, one of the oldest and most experienced men in the business. Step in and try our tables.

jy8:6m

NOTICE.

W. J. MYERS,

(OF MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,)

Having sold his interest to WM. S. WILT, on April 1st, 1867, retires from the firm, and Mr. WILT enters as a partner from that date. The name of the firm will remain as usual, and continue on at their old stand.

No. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET.

jy8:3m

AMERICAN WATCHES.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF

Fine Gold and Silver Watches,

FINE GOLD JEWELRY,

SILVERWARE, CLOCKS, &c.,

At the lowest prices. The public are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Watch repairing promptly attended to, at

W. WILSON'S,

No. 54 FOURTH STREET,

Two doors above Market street. mh24:6m:wp

LINDEN GROVE RE-OPENED.

This well known and popular Grove, and the one most accessible to our citizens, it being located just at the

ALLEGHENY RAILWAY STATION,

will be re-opened to the public, with a new platform, and everything complete for Picnic Parties, on

THE 4TH OF JULY.

Also, the extensive grounds adjoining, (formerly the old camp ground,) will be rented on reasonable terms to Base Ball Clubs.

For particulars inquire at the

OAKLAND RAILWAY STATION,

OAKLAND.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM.....A. M. BUTTERFIELD.

G. A. WILSON.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD,

Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 98 GRANT STREET,

OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

A. YOUNG & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS AND

Commission Merchants in

FLOUR, FEED,

**AND PRODUCE GENERALLY

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

DRY GOODS!

Wholesale and Retail, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

No. 180 & 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Black Silks;
Fine Lawns;
Plain and Printed Percales;
Plain and Printed Marseilles;
Checks and Tickings;
Cottonades & Farmers' Linen;
Fine and Heavy Flannels;
Bleached & Brown Shirtings;
Corsets and Hoop Skirts;
Mosquito Netting;
Hosiery and Notions;

AT LOWEST NET PRICES, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

☞Orders promptly filled.

jy2

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

OPEN

Monday, June 17th,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

NEW DRY GOODS,

HOSIERY,

NOTIONS, SHAWLS,

Cassimeres and Cloths,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES!

S. C. HESS,

No. 160 Ohio Street,

(Corner of Ohio and Commons,)

ALLEGHENY.

je19:a66

NOW IN STOCK,

AT

EATON'S.

A Large Assortment of

White Marseilles;
Buff and White Brilliants;
Undressed Cambric;
Striped and Barred Jaconet;
Do. do. Nainsook;
Bishops Lawn, Indian Mull;
Bird Eye Linen, Dimity;
Irish Linens;
Corded Skirting Muslin;
Shirred Muslin;

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, AT

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street.

je26:tr12

JUST OPENED,

AT

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street,

An elegant assortment of

Sun Shades and Parasols,

NEW BUTTONS AND TRIMMINGS,

ENGLISH BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS.

SPRING SHADES OF

THE BEST KID GLOVES.

"STAR" SHIRTS.

BEST PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS.

We have just opened a full line of all sizes and colors of the celebrated

"88" Kid Glove, at $1.10 per Pair.

We are authorized to guarantee every pair of the gloves sold. Should they rip or tear putting on, they can be exchanged for another pair.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

my7

RECEIVED THIS DAY.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.,

78 and 80 Market Street.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMINGS.

Jet Head and Bugle Gimps and Fringes
Crystal Head Gimps and Drop Trimmings.
Jet and Crystal Ornaments.
Fancy Silk and Jet Drop Buttons.
Fine Assortment of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
English Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, all widths and shades.
Colored Velvet Ribbons.
Elegant Assortment Real Point and Applique Laces and Handkerchiefs.

FULL LINE ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES

The Jobbing Trade will find a complete stock of the above goods in our Wholesale Department, together with a great variety of

Fancy Goods & Notions Generally,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

my2:n90

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

HAVE YOU BEEN IN THE

New Trimming Store?

IF NOT, CALL AT

W. H. MILLER'S,

No. 64 Market Street,

(Opposite J. W. BARKER'S.)

N. B.—A full line of

Alexandre's Kid Gloves,

Just received this day.

jy6:n20

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

Have just opened a large new stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer as EASTERN PRICES. Merchants visiting up should call at

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON.

je29

CLOSING OUT SALE,

OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

AT THE STORE OF

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.,

No. 87 Market Street.

NO OLD GOODS.

STOCK ENTIRELY NEW,

Bought since the decline, and selling

cheaper than any Stock in the City.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

No. 87 Market Street.

jy5:n90

NEW AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.

Pointed Trimming Ribbons;
Plain Trimming Ribbons, all shades;
Jet and Crystal Gimps and Fringes;
Colored Ball Trimmings;
White Cotton and Ball Fringes;
A full line of Alexandre's Kid Gloves;
Lisle, Oxford, Neapolitan, Silk and Kid Finish Gloves;
Lisle and Cotton Lace Hose;
Gent's, Ladies', Misses' and Infants' Hosiery;
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols;
Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Lace Goods &c.;
Duplex Reception Skirt;
Corsets, Belting and Buckles;
Palm, Linen and Silk Fans;
Gauze Underwear, for Ladies, Gents and Children;
Bead Collars & Belts, something new;

And a large stock of NOTIONS, of all kinds, at low Prices. Call and examine.

77 and 79 Market Street.

my28:n30

AUCTION SALES.

LOTS AT AUCTION.—THERE will be sold at the premises, on WEDNESDAY, July 10th, at 3 o'clock, 240 BUILDING LOTS, on and near Spring Garden and Quarry street, on the elevated ground, overlooking the city of Allegheny, adjoining Mr. Robert Henderson's new stone house. The lots are 20 feet front, and vary in depth from 50 to 104 feet. They is one beautiful lot of over three acres, rich in stone, and two lots of about one acre each. They are easily reached by streets from the Butchers' Run plank road, are finely adapted for building dwelling houses, and afford very fine views of the city.

A plan of the lots can be seen at the Auctioneer's office, 108 Fourth street, Allegheny.

Terms—One-third cash, balance within five years. A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

TO HOUSE BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS.

The largest assortment of

GRATES, all Sizes;

Cooking Ranges & Stoves,

Of the VERY BEST QUALITY, for sale at

VERY LOW PRICES, BY

BISSELL & CO.,

je27:30 No. 235 LIBERTY ST.

CITY COLLECTING AGENCY.

L. D. SMITH.....A. S. SEATON.....G. G. SEATON.

SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,

Local Collecting Agents,

No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, 2ND FLOOR,

P. O. BOX, 541. PITTSBURGH.

Bills of all descriptions taken for collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

je27:n5

CHEAPEST PASSAGE

TO THE

OLD COUNTRY.

Steerage Passage to LIVERPOOL & QUEENSTOWN,

TWENTY-TWO DOLLARS, CURRENCY.

APPLY TO

WM. BINGHAM, JR.,

Adams Express Co., 54 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

jy2:n27

IRON CITY CUTLERY CO.,

No. 3 St. Clair Street.

Having purchased of ANDREW EGGER the entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery and Variety goods, at the above stand, it is their intention to keep on hand a firs' class stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Guns, Rifles Revolvers, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and sporting goods of every variety. They are also prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK. Grinding Razors, Scissors, &c. Cutting Stencils for building dwelling houses, and affixed very low to the trade.

A plan of the lots can be seen at the Auctioneer's office, 108 Fourth street, Allegheny.

Terms—One-third cash, balance within five years. A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

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Having purchased of ANDREW EGGER the entire stock of Hardware, Cutlery and Variety goods, at the above stand, it is their intention to keep on hand a firs' class stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Guns, Rifles Revolvers, Pistols, Fishing Tackle and sporting goods of every variety. They are also prepared to do all kinds of JOB WORK. Grinding Razors, Scissors, &c. Cutting Stencils for building dwelling houses, and affixed very low to the trade, and making Seal and Cancelling Stamps, at shortest notice.

W. H. BOWN, Manager.

my29:w21

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DRUG STORE,

JUST OPENED, where may be found a select stock of

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

American and Foreign PERFUMES, TOILET ARTICLES, and everything in the line of a first class Drug Store. Physicians' Prescriptions compounded at all hours, day or night, carefully, neatly, quickly

M. B. MERCER,

Corner Ohio Avenue and Lincoln streets,

jel5:n30 ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

TIN GUTTER AND SPOUTING.

On hand and put up to order.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware

Made to order, at

GRAFTON'S

House Furnishing Store,

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Near Railroad Depot, Allegheny City. Sign of the "Union Coffee Pot." apl6:wr25w

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COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,

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Has a Perpetual Charter.

Book-Keeping, Penmanship and Arithmetic, time unlimited $40 00

Arithmetic and Penmanship per quarter of three months 20 00

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mr2:wwy

COLGATE & CO.'S GERMAN ERASIVE SOAP

Is manufactured from PURE VEGETABLE MATERIALS, and may be considered the STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE. For sale by all Grocers. my22:w7

GEO. O. CLARK.....J. H. WATKINS.....D. F. RAY

IRON CITY RUBBER WORKS.

GEO. O. CLARK & CO.,

Manufacturers of every description of Patent, Stretched, Cemented and Rubbed Oak-Tanned

Leather Belting,

No. 409 LIBERTY ST., (2d floor,) opposite Union Depot, Pittsburgh. jy15:n77

FOR ASSEMBLY.

WILLIAM B. ROSS,

Of Allegheny City, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention. ap26:n48

NOT A FEW of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from corruption of the blood. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is a remedy of the utmost value.

apl8:wwy

The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE COURTS.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

[SIXTH WEEK.]

This Court met at nine o'clock, Tuesday morning. Hon. Thomas Mellon and Hon. E. H. Stowe on the Bench, Col. L. B. Duff, District Attorney.

ALLEGHENY CHILD MURDER CASE.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Ruth Ann Grubbs, indicted for homicide, in causing the death of her infant child, was resumed.

The defense having concluded to offer no further testimony, John C. McCarthy, Esq., proceeded to address the jury. He spoke for over an hour, and made a most earnest, able and eloquent appeal for the acquittal of the accused, believing that under the evidence and the surroundings of the case she was innocent of the grime charged.

L. P. Stone, Esq., also for the defense, next addressed the jury. If guilty of anything, the accused was guilty of the highest crime known to the law, the penalty for which was death. He argued that the circumstances under which the child was given birth, the place, and the agony which must have been endured by the mother, would justify the jury in concluding that the birth, and the death, (if the child was born alive) was the result of accident, and therefore there was nothing criminal in the matter. Upon the question, the main one in the case, whether the child was born alive, Mr. Stone referred to the unqualification of Dr. Rankin by Dr. Sutton, in respect to the hydrostatic test applied at the *post mortem* examination, and also as to other tests. He quoted from Wharton & Stillé's, in further contradiction of the evidence of Dr. Rankin as to the matter of the child breathing in utero. As to the unconscientiousness of the accused at the critical moment, Mr. Stone also quoted to show that such cases are not infrequent, according to medical authorities, the fact of a child having been born alive did not justify the conclusion that the death was by violence, and this was the law upon which the defense relied upon in the case. Referring to the facts of the case, Mr. Stone stated that he who was responsible for the calamity which had overtaken the accused, was incarcerated in the county jail under sentence for the deceit which he had practiced. He beguiled the accused, and she yielded under the confidence she reposed in him. There was nothing remarkable in the fact that she concealed her condition, up to the day of the occurrence she worked at the factory where she was employed up until six o'clock in the evening, and what had taken place, as shown, in the next two or three hours, bore out the theory that the birth and death resulted from accident. Counsel could not see what other theory could be raised in the case, and this one was based on the evidence adduced by the Commonwealth. Some allusion had been made in the testimony to a confession by the accused, who said "the deed was done, and she supposed she would have to suffer for it." But Mr. Stone did not believe, from the nature of the conversation in which this remark was made, it could be construed into a confession. In conclusion Mr. S. said that if the Doctors disagreed as to the main point in the case, viz: whether the child was born alive, he could not see how the jury could decide it, and they must decide it in the affirmative before they could convict.

The effort made in behalf of the accused by her counsel, Messrs. McCarthy and Stone, was able and earnest, doing their whole duty in the case, and with a zeal in the highest degree commendatory under the circumstances.

Colonel Duff, leaving to the Court to announce the law in the case, dwelt briefly on the facts. If the death of the child resulted at the hands of the accused, and the jury so believed, the verdict should be guilty, regardless of the fact that the accused was an orphan and a woman, and regardless of other circumstances eloquently and pathetically referred to by the counsel, referring to the contradictory testimony of the physicians, Col. D. contended that Dr. Rankin's evidence was more reliable than that of Drs. Sutton and McNeil. He was a physician of fifteen years' experience, had a high reputation in Allegheny City, and besides had the subject, the child, before him, and had made the *post mortem* examination. Dr. Rankin had not seen the child, and, according to his own statement, had been a practicing physician for but two years, was unknown and a stranger here, while Dr. McNeil, on cross-examination, stated he had never made a *post mortem* examination in his life. The District Attorney quoted from the books to sustain Dr. Rankin's opinion that the child was born alive, and arguing upon this fact, as thus established, contended that the death was caused by the mother either wilfully, with her hands, or through neglect. The misstatements, or falsehoods, of the accused, were to be taken as evidence of criminality, and as rebutting the presumption of unconsciousness, or of accidental birth. It was only unnatural solicitude that she discovered that she admitted the fact of her condition, qualifying it by saying the child was dead. She had been proffered and refused assistance in her extremity, a circumstance inconsistent with innocence. As to the case being a "hanging one," Colonel Duff said he did not know how the Court would charge, but he had this to say on the point: The case did not differ from other homicide cases, and the question of intent or malice could, he thought, be taken into consideration, and a verdict rendered of murder in the first or second degree.

Judge Mellon charged the jury that the case was one of the highest importance, requiring careful attention. The indictment was for nothing more nor less than murder, in the common acceptation of the word. The accusation was that the life of a human being had been taken. The jury must, to be satisfied that the child was born alive, and that the life was taken by the accused, before they could convict. His Honor dreaded it unnecessary to encumber the deliberations of the jury by referring to more than the general propositions arising out of the case, and briefly defined the different degrees of homicide. He would give the jury no binding instruction as to the degree, although he did not see how, if the jury would acquit of the highest grade, the offense could be reduced to manslaughter. The concealment of the death of a bastard child was not the subject of inquiry under the indictment. If the jury were not satisfied, beyond a reasonable doubt, the child was born alive, into the world, and that the mother of the prisoner caused its death, they should acquit. If they believed it was born alive, and that its mother killed it wilfully and maliciously, it was murder, and she should be guilty.

The jury retired at noon, and in half an hour returned into Court with a verdict of "not guilty," which was received with slight demonstration of approval by the audience. The prisoner was discharged by proclamation, and retired with a sister who attended her during her trial.

"BLOODY" ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Owen Shannon appeared as prosecutor against William Hanlon for assault and battery, testifying that on the 7th of May, in Collins township, near the Sharpsburg bridge (where the parties were employed at oil in Jacobs,) in the morning, Hanlon "knock guarded" him, that on the evening of the same day, without saying a "day," Hanlon came up to him, and struck him three times on the head with an iron bar or bolt, twelve or fourteen inches long, with a nut or head on one end, which he clinched with him, causing him to throw down the iron bar with the "blood and hair" upon it; that he (prosecutor) appeared as if a "bucket of blood" had been thrown over him. This was about as "intelligent" an idea of the assault and battery as the prosecutor was able to give "directly," and his cross-examination failed to elucidate it more clearly. A juror, somewhat horrified at the "bucket of blood" aspect, inquired of Shannon if he sent for a surgeon to stop the hemorrhage? He replied that he did not, but that the blood was washed off him, and that professional skill was not required to dress his gaping wounds. A German witness who saw the occurrence gave his testimony through an interpreter, stating that he saw prosecutor bleeding from the head. He saw the fighting, and endeavored to separate the parties, and also saw the bloody and heavy iron bar. Another witness' version of the affair indicated that it was a regular fight, in which Hanlon, through not being armed with the iron bar, proved the victor. For the defense two or three witnesses testified to a state of facts leading to the conclusion that both Hanlon and Shannon had committed an assault and battery on each other, and that neither might be guilty of the conviction of both. Hanlon was also bleeding, but not to the extent of a "whole bucket full." The case was then left to the jury without argument, but the jury had not agreed upon a verdict at adjournment.

CRUELTY TO AN ANIMAL.

Henry Wistner, William Share and Chas. Reichold were indicted for malicious mischief, on oath of George Burnsides, of the firm of Paul & Burnsides, livery stable keepers of Allegheny. It was alleged that on the 15th of April last the defendants, by careless driving and improper conduct, injured, damaged and hurt a certain mare, the property of prosecutor, whilst in their possession as bailee, having hired her. The mare was valued at one hundred and twenty-five dollars, and by reason of said improper conduct and careless driving of defendants it was alleged that she was greatly damaged and rendered wholly unfit for use. The animal was hired by defendants to drive two miles, to Perrysville, but it appears they drove further, returned the mare to the stable at a later hour than agreed upon, and then in a condition from which she has not yet recovered. The defense was that the animal was in bad condition and lame when hired, and that defendants had not driven carelessly or acted improperly. *On trial.*

Monongahela Valley Railroad Meeting

In accordance with previous notice, a meeting of the friends of the above railroad, via the Saw Mill Run route, convened yesterday forenoon at eleven o'clock, at the office of T. W. Briggs, Esq., on Water street, in this city. There were present citizens of Pittsburgh, Birmingham, Lower St. Clair, Baldwin and Snowden townships, also from Washington county, and much interest was manifested.

Joseph S. Gasten, of Findleyville, was called to the chair, and J. Reamer, of Pittsburgh, appointed secretary.

Dr. Van Voorhees, of Fayette county, chairman of the corporators, was present, and addressed the meeting at some length. He referred to the interest manifested among persons residing along the proposed route in the enterprise, and said the only thing necessary to bring the road to a successful completion, was a unified effort. He had been over the route, and was much encouraged with the prospects. Grease county, he felt confident, would come up to the work with handsome subscriptions.

On motion of James Trunick, Esq., of Peebles township, it was

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to solicit subscriptions to the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company, which subscriptions shall be conditioned on the road being constructed on the shortest route —which is not by the river to Monongahela City.

T. W. Briggs, Esq., of Baldwin township, offered the following:

Resolved, That the said Committee of ten be empowered to employ a corps of competent engineers to make a survey of the route from Pittsburgh to Monongahela City, via Saw Mill Run, as they may select.

On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed the Committee as provided for in the above resolutions: Dr. Olbishue, Pittsburgh, Chairman; and Messrs. James Gordon, Pittsburgh, George Branson, F. Hussen, Birmingham, Jacob Hays and T. W. Briggs, Baldwin township, Joseph Miller, Thomas Kildoo, of Snowden, and Wm. Fry and Solomon Bell, of Washington county.

On motion six of the Committee were constituted a quorum for the transaction of business.

A resolution was adopted that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the city papers, and all others friendly to the enterprise, and that the Secretary, T. J. Harper, be requested to carry this resolution into effect.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee.

Professionals Pulled.—Chief of Police Scott and officer Strain, on Monday night "took up" two brothers named Shott, from the East, believing them to be professional thieves, and their presence here for the purpose of pursuing their calling. After a hearing yesterday morning, the Mayor discharged them from custody, upon the condition that they would leave the city, a sore excitement they were obliged to submit to in Harrisburg recently.

Allegheny Burglary.

Monday night, some time, the grocery store of Gibson & Crow, Federal street, Allegheny city, was entered burglariously by some person or persons to the police as yet unknown, who appropriated one hundred and fifty dollars in money and a few articles of trifling value. Entrance was obtained from the front through the cellar, the door of which was left unfastened. The burglars are supposed to have been boys, and they seem to have proceeded leisurely about their business, not being apprehensive they would be disturbed, and during their sojourn in the store helped themselves quite liberally to some honey in jars.

Butter Recovered.—A basket of butter belonging to a Mrs. Morrow, and stolen from McDonald's tavern, in the Diamond, Allegheny city, Sunday night, was discovered by officer McCain, at a house on Craig street, in the First ward, where it had been sold by the thief, who has not been discovered.

The Elevator locality, at the junction of Washington, Grant and Liberty streets, having of late become a resort of highway robbers and pickpockets, opportunity being afforded for "lying in wait," the Mayor has determined that his officers shall keep a close watch thereabouts.

Bailed Out.—John Burke, who was committed to jail by Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, on Monday, in default of bail to answer a charge of aggravated assault and battery, was released yesterday on giving sureties in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance for trial.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HENRY CAPPELL, Merchant TAILOR, and dealer in

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

142 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Three door below Sixth. PITTSBURGH, PA.

All the latest Spring and Summer styles of Coatings, Cassimeres and Vestings on hand, made up in the most fashionable style, at the lowest prices. myl0:n58

BOYS' CLOTHING.

Metropolitan, Garibaldi, Grant,

HARNEY AND CUTAWAY

SUITS,

ALL SIZES AND OF THE NEWEST FABRICS,

A large and complete assortment now on hand.

GRAY & LOGAN,

No. 47 St. Clair Street.

HENRY G. HALE

NORTHWEST COR. PENN AND ST. CLAIR STS.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED,

COMPRISING

All the Novelties of the Season,

Such as is only found in a

First-Class Merchant Tailoring Establishment.

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COPYING BOOK DAMPENERS.

Call and examine them.

Blank Books and Stationery.
Writing Fluids & Copying Inks.
Invoice and Letter Books.
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Receipt, Dray, Note and Draft Books.
Time Books and Memorandums.
Blank Books, of every description, on hand and made to order.

MYERS, SCHOYER & CO.,

Blank Book Makers and Stationers,

39 FIFTH STREET.

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BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,

167 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers of

Lead Pipe, Block Tin Pipe,

SHEET LEAD, HYDRANTS,

Pumps, Sinks, Bath Tubs,

WASH STANDS, &c.

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS' MATERIALS,

AT WHOLESALE.

jy2:n6:wwf

IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGH CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value. apl8:wwy

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DINING ROOMS,

No. 36 Market St.,

(Between Second and Third Streets,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The house is newly furnished with everything that constitutes a first class Eating House. The choicest of everything the market affords will be served up at all hours of the day or night.

LADIES' AND GENTS' ENTRANCE, Wood street.

J. H. WILLIAMSON, Proprietor.

☞The highest market price paid for all kinds of seasonable game. 1-19 ap2

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS—AT

FRANCE'S TEA MART,

No. 15 DIAMOND, PITTSBURGH,

You can buy the finest quality of TEAS, at the price of any sold in the city. Also,

Sugars, Coffees and Groceries,

Of all kinds, of equally fine quality for the prices. TERMS CASH. Goods delivered free.

WM. FRANCE & SON,

15 DIAMOND, Pittsburgh.

JUST RECEIVED, AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware Manufactory,

NO. 61 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

A new supply of Ice Chests, Ice Pitchers and Refrigerators. Best Ice Cream Freezers, metal safes, Water Coolers, step Ladders, and a full line of House-furnishing Goods. Remember the place, ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S COOKING APPARATUS, for meats, vegetables, puddings, &c.

DR. J. A. HERRON

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His Office and Residence to

No. 14 SMITHFIELD ST.,

Nearly opposite the Monongahela House.

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MORRISON, BARR & CO.,

Manufacturers of all kinds of

BOOK AND PRINT PAPER.

Orders promptly filled.

Address, SPANG'S MILLS,

Blair County, Penna.

☞Highest cash price paid for rags.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.—A very large stock of

KNABE & CO.'S PIANOS,
HAINES BROS. PIANOS, and
PRINCES' AUTOMATIC ORGANS,

AT BLUME'S MUSIC STORE,

No. 43 FIFTH STREET.

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CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building,

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

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FOR THE FOURTH.

FIREWORKS,

Of all descriptions, at

GEORGE SULELEIN'S,

No. 40 Federal street, Allegheny.

JAMES B. JONES,

DEALER IN

Scrap Iron, Light Iron,

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON.

ROPE, &C.

Corner Anderson Street and River Avenue, Allegheny City.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease. apl8:wwy

SAFE FOR SALE.—A large DOUBLE DOOR SAFE, Burke & Parker's manufacture. Enquire at

147 WOOD STREET.

jy1:n66

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞SECOND BANKERS' AND MERCHANTS' GRAND PRESENTATION ENTERTAINMENT will most positively take place at IRVIN HALL, on the evening of July 15th, 1867. The largest, most successful, and most delightful entertainment ever inaugurated in the world. A Present with every ticket.

The First Grand Concert was given on July 4th. It was a grand success. The manager is determined to eclipse all the efforts of the city. Hall will be elevated and handsomely decorated. A committee of nine of the leading Bankers and Merchants, to be announced in future notices, to draw the tickets and the respective numbers to the tickets and the Register Book. Those that all is correct before delivering the grand and costly presents at the last Concert, on the 24th of July.

Tickets 50 cents. The grand Distribution of Presents will take place on the evening of the Entertainment. Tickets to be had of the Committee, and at the door. Capital, $1,50,000. Tickets $1 each. A present with every ticket.

A Reporter of the Number of presents on the grand occasion of the last Concert, will be present, to convince the most skeptical of the great success which has attended the enterprise; and he commences and finishes the counting of the number of presents, before the audience, and will, they hope, receive a unanimous guarantee of the fairness and impartiality of the Concert. Only 5,000 tickets will be issued in connection with it will be conducted, and that the interests of the public may be subserved, a committee of nine will be appointed to oversee and guarded. In fact it is the desire of the managers to conduct every thing in connection with the public which is likely to arise to all those who invest. Last Concert presents: 1 present at $5,000; one cash present at $2,000; one cash present at $1,000; two cash presents at $500; three cash presents at $400; four cash presents at $300; five cash presents at $200; eight cash presents at $100; ten cash presents at $50; twenty cash presents at $25; one hundred and forty cash presents at $20; one hundred and forty cash presents at $10; two hundred and forty cash presents at $5; one thousand cash presents at $2; two hundred cash presents at $3; one thousand cash presents at $1. Total number of presents, 2,000. Prizes as follows: Shirley's grand piano, $1,000; Shirley's grand piano, $1,000; Shirley's grand piano, $1,000;

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

ALL SERIES 7 3-10 BONDS

Converted into 5-20's, 1865,

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth & Wood Streets.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with

Jay Cooke & Co.,

Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.

Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers,

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

ROBINSON BROS.,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 9, 1867.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 13[illegible]; Eighty-one's, 110½; Five Twenties, 1862, 111½; Five Twenties, 1864, 109½; Five Twenties, 1865, 109½; 10-40's (little new), 107½; Seven Thirties, 107½@107⅝; Ten Forties, 103⅝. Stocks—New York Central Railroad 101½; Erie Railroad, 60⅝; Reading Railroad, 104½; Old South'n Railroad, 85¼; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 94½; Chicago and Rock Island, 99¾; Chicago and Northwestern, 64¾; Chicago and North western preferred 86¼; Fort Wayne Railroad, 100⅝. Mining Stocks.—Gregory, 6.90; Cleveland, 2.10; Quartz Hill, 1.90; Smith & Parker, 4.45.

Gold opened strong at 139¾, and kept steady all day, varying but ⅛ per cent. All lots offered at the counter of brokers are readily bought at within a fraction below quotations and shipping expenses. Merchants owe considerable amounts of gold for imported goods, but generally prefer to delay purchasing until the Government has redeemed a larger amount of coupons, and when exchange will be at one a shade below the specie shipping point. Government securities have advanced another ½ per cent. through the entire list, and Seven Thirties are about one per cent. better. Railroad shares are lower, except Cleveland and Pittsburgh, which advanced about 2 per cent., and Fort Wayne ¾, every decline is met by an immediate advance, and the tone of the market is for higher rates. Coal shares dull but steady. Local money market improving.

Closing quotations received by James T. Brady:

U. S. Sixes, 1881	107¾
" 5-20s, 1862	111¾
" " 1864	109
" " 1865	109¾
" " 1867	107½
" 10-40s	103⅝
" Ones	107½
August 7-30s	107
June 7-30s	106⅞
July 7-30s	106⅝
Dec. Compounds, 1864	117
" " 1865	125
Silver	142½

—The following stocks were sold Tuesday evening, July 9th, on second floor of Commercial Salesrooms, 108 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, auctioneer:

Exchange National Bank	65.00
Allegheny "	54.00

—The failure of Geo. A. Wickers & Co., dry goods, is announced. It is one of high standing, and is cashed in its assets, as reported in the act, at a those discredit on dry goods paper, an evil of high character. The liabilities in the United States are placed at $2,500,000, on which a dividend of 40 or 50c is expected. This house, like a large number of those, has been depleted by losses on its stock, aided by enormous store rents ($2,000 per annum) with corresponding private expenses and store expenses for clerks, etc. Among the largest losers are city banks holding their paper which up to a recent date has been in high standing.—*New York Tribune.*

—It is now reported from Liverpool that the bankrupt estate of Fraser, Trehorn & Co. will wind up badly. The creditors holding their scrip since without the security of the cotton against which they were supposed to have been drawn, will so reely receive 70 cts on the dollar of their claims, which amount to 50 cents against the Liverpool house. The secure claims are stated at 2,325,000.

—The Boston *Journal* makes the following allusion to the effect of the repeal of the Usury Laws in Massachusetts:

It is scarcely time to speak of the results which will arise from a repeal of the usury laws, as only one day has passed since the new law, which virtually makes money merchandise, went into operation. One of the first institutions which leans very largely in mortgage securities commenced notifying its patrons that after July 5 they must renew notes at the rate of seven per cent., but the m ney poured in so rapidly that this plan was abandoned, and the case no demanding seven per cent. was postponed till next January, when unless there is some unforseen monetary panic, another delay will probably take place.

—A few days ago a rumor gained currency at New York that the Comptroller of Currency at Washington was about to interfere with the practice, common with the banks in the large cities, in relation to certifying their customers' checks. The report, it seems, had no other foundation than that the Comptroller may wish to be President of a New York bank, to which attention was called to two points in the practice of the bank, exposed by the recent examination Bank Examiner, namely: the certification of drafts' checks in excess of actual balances, and to the limit of the capital stock. The first of these objectionable practices is confined almost entirely to brokers' accounts, but how it happens that this class of speculation still exists to such extraordinary indulgence is, to the Comptroller, a matter inexplicable. The inquiry naturally arises, why is it that the Comptroller is not put forward by the banks as the responsible party. If he thinks the practice one that reason and enlightened prudence would justify them in rejecting. To the use of cashiers' checks the objection is more strongly presented in itself as a violation of law. A New York bank can borrow money in three different ways—by issuing bills of exchange, by receiving deposits, and by the issue of circulating notes. If a cashiers' check is issued in payment of a deposite or check, it is paid out in lieu of the deposit, and cashed by the depositor, and as such would be prohibited by the last clause of section twenty-three. If the depositor has the right to draw his credit he is entitled to receive it. If he has not, the bank is under no obligation to pay the check at all. The Comptroller disclaims any disposition to be dictatorial on these subjects, but thinks that with the assistance and co-operation of the New York banks the national banking system can be made to be the most perfect of banking systems. But the bankers of the large cities must take the lead—must give the word and heartily support. If they will do this, the Comptroller is confident the system will perfect itself.

The Comptroller, it will be seen, claims no power to prohibit the practice of certifying checks, still it is reported that he is taking measures to induce the banks voluntarily to drop the practice, or at any rate diminish the amount of it of risk involved. The banks, however, jealous of interference in the management of their business, and claim that their methods have been proved to be exempt from the dangers which the Comptroller and his friends think they are exposed to. The banks claim further, that every other method which has been suggested as a substitute is less safe and less desirable.—*Phila. Ledger.*

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 9, 1867.

CATTLE.

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SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market for Sheep, compared with last week, has undergone but little change. We continue to quote at 4@6 for fair to good, and 8½@9c for prime; extra fat mutton Sheep. Lambs in fair supply and unchanged—$2@3.50 per head.

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Continue dull and neglected at these yards, the demand being restricted entirely to filling immediate wants of the retail trade. In a retail way quotations may be given at 6@7c for light to good averages.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 9.—The same quiet previously noticed continues, but the market is quite firm, at 17¼@18c for all standard sheetings, and 19½@19¾c for light and medium. Unbleached Muslins range from 15½@c, yard wide, as to quality. Prints, 19@19¾c. Ginghams, 24@25. Drills, 15@19c for brown, and muslin delaines 29 for all staple standard makes. Armures and Cholers bring 27½@28. Persian cloths, 28@30 cents. All wool delaines, 42½@45. Ladies' cloakings, 120@142½c.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, July 9.—Cotton quiet at 28@29c; no receipts or exports. Corn steady at $1.10@1.12. Oats $2@2c. Hay dull and unchanged. Pork quiet at $23.50@23.75. Bacon; clear Sides 18½c. Superfine Flour dull at $8.00@10.50.

JAMES DALZELL & SON,

69 and 70 Water Street,

LARD OIL MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in CRUDE, LUBRICATING and CARBON OILS.

We warrant our No. 1 Lard Oil equal to the best Cincinnati, or other brands, and propose to sell as low as Cincinnati or Chicago rates.

Our No. 2 Lard Oil as a Lubricator cannot be excelled.

Duck Creek Lubricating and standard brands of Carbon Oil constantly on hand.

Merchants and manufacturers will find it to their interest to give us a call before ordering Lard Oil from the West. 5m9:130

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 9, 1867.

There are no new characteristics in the general markets worthy of special notice. Business continues dull, notwithstanding there is a fair volume of business in the aggregate, and there seems to be a steady consumptive demand for most if not all of the leading articles, but as the impression prevails that prices generally will go lower, both consumers and dealers seem determined to keep down stocks, and this more than anything else, has a tendency to restrict operations.

GRAIN—There is nothing doing in Wheat. Oats continue firm but unchanged; 70@72, on track, and 74@75 in store. Corn is dull but held pretty firmly at 85@86c for good to prime Yellow. Rye is dull and nominal at $1.15@$1.20. No movement in Barley; the last sale reported was at $1.05 for Spring.

FLOUR—There is a very good local demand, but the market is a little weak notwithstanding, and the tendency is downward. We quote at $11@12.00 for fair to choice Spring Wheat; $12.50@13.50 for Winter Wheat, and $16.50@17.50 for fancy brands. Rye Flour $8.25@8.50.

PROVISIONS—There is a steady jobbing demand for Bacon, and we continue to quote at 10c for Shoulders; 11¾@13¾c for Ribbed and Clear Sides; and 18¾c for good brands of Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is dull at 12½c. Mess Pork is still quoted at $22.50.

MILL FEED—Is scarce, and in very good demand. We can report sales of Shorts at $1.75, and Middlings at $2.30@2.40.

POTATOES—There is quite an active demand for New Potatoes, and we can report regular sales at $6.50 per bbl. Old may be quoted at $1.10@1.15 per bush.

CHEESE—Continues to arrive pretty freely, but with a steady demand, the market is fairly active, 13@16c, according to quality.

EGGS—Steady with regular sales of fresh packed at 18c.

GREEN APPLES—There is an active demand, and with light arrivals, prices may be quoted firm at $8@9 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Very dull; small sales at 3c @5c for Apples, and 8@12c for Peaches.

BUTTER—Continues dull, especially common packed, which appears to be almost unsaleable. Prime fresh Butter may be quoted at 15@17c.

SALT—There is no demand, except in a retail way, and the market is dull and prices nominal at $2.30, on track, and $2.40, delivered.

OIL—Lard Oil is still quoted by manufacturers at $2@3 for No. 2 and $1.04@1.05 for No. 1.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, July 9, 1867.

CRUDE—The market, although quiet, was very firm to-day, and notwithstanding there is but comparatively little doing, the general tone of the trade, for present as well as future delivery, is more buoyant, and prices, although without material change, are tending upward. We can report a sale of 3000 bbls in tank, for immediate delivery, and to be gauged in tank, at 8; also, 300 bbls "Smith's Ferry Oil," at 7¾. The tank oil above noted was purchased a few days since at 6¾, and, as will be seen, the operation is a very handsome one to the seller, who realizes a profit of over two thousand dollars. It might have done better by holding a few days longer, and it might have done worse, but the seller wisely concluded that a bird in hand is worth two in the bush." We have no advices from Oil City to-day, but it is also other probable that prices have still further advanced there as well as at the wells.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil was again very firm, and considerably excited to-day, and, if anything, prices are a shade higher. To aggravate matters still more, the "bull" faction were busily engaged in circulating a report that the "rope send crop" will be a failure in Europe this year, this intimating that the foreign demand for Refined Petroleum will be largely increased, and, as a matter of course, higher prices are likely to prevail. The "bears" have been very quiet for some days past, but there is no telling but what they might be in the ascendancy before another week rolls away, though the indications do not point in that direction at present. We have the following sales reported: 2000 bbls standard white, 500 each for September, October, November and December, buyer's option, at 29c; 1000 bbls for July, seller's option, at 29c; 500 same delivery and option, at 30c; 500 1st to 15th August, buyer's option, at 30c; 1000 same month and option, at 29c; 500 July, same option, at 29c; 1000 do do at 29c; 1000 do do at 31c; 500 between now and 25th, July, seller's option, at 29c; 500 last half of August, buyer's option, at 28½c, and 500 *prime light straw to white*, at 27½c. We heard offers to sell standard white, 10 days notice, at 29c, free on board cars here.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Jas. Benney, 200 bbls refined, to F. A. Dilworth, Philadelphia.

Wightman & Anderson, 200 do do, to P. Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

H. Koehler & Co., 168 do do, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Mackeown & Bro., 110 do do, to W. G. Warden, Philadelphia.

Nat. Ref. & St. Co., 250 do do, to P. Wright & Sons, Philadelphia.

Aladdin Oil Co., 200 do do, to Tack Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Juniata Oil Co., 185 do do, to Brewer, Burke & Co., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Logan & Bro., 200 bbls refined, to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Sterling Oil C., 224 do do, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

New York Produce Market.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 9.—Cotton dull; sales 800 bales at 26½c for middling. Flour; receipts 3,437 bbls; market more active and 10@20c better; sales 1,180 bbls at $8.30 for superfine State; $8.50@10.60 for fair to good extra State; $10.60@11.00 for choice do.; $10.90@11.25 for shipping Ohio; $11.90@12.60 for trade brands, and $9.50 @11.00 for St. Louis. California advices were to be President of a New York bank, to which attention was called to two points in the practice of the bank, exposed by the recent examination Bank Examiner, namely: the certification of drafts' checks in excess of actual balances, and to the limit of the capital stock. The first of these objectionable practices is confined almost entirely to brokers' accounts, but how it happens that this class of speculation still exists to such extraordinary indulgence is, to the Comptroller, a matter inexplicable. The inquiry naturally arises, why is it that the Comptroller is not put forward by the banks as the responsible party. He thinks the practice one that reason and enlightened prudence would justify them in rejecting. To the use of cashiers' checks the objection is more strongly presented in itself as a violation of law. A New York bank can borrow money in three different ways —by issuing bills of exchange, by receiving deposits, and by the issue of circulating notes. If a cashiers' check is issued in payment of a deposite or check, it is paid out in lieu of the deposit, and cashed by the depositor, and as such would be prohibited by the last clause of section twenty-three. If the depositor has the right to draw his credit he is entitled to receive it. If he has not, the bank is under no obligation to pay the check at all. The Comptroller disclaims any disposition to be dictatorial on these subjects, but thinks that with the assistance and co-operation of the New York banks the national banking system can be made to be the most perfect of banking systems. But the bankers of the large cities must take the lead—must give the word and heartily support. If they will do this, the Comptroller is confident the system will perfect itself.

The Comptroller, it will be seen, claims no power to prohibit the practice of certifying checks, still it is reported that he is taking measures to induce the banks voluntarily to drop the practice, or at any rate diminish the amount of it of risk involved. The banks, however, jealous of interference in the management of their business, and claim that their methods have been proved to be exempt from the dangers which the Comptroller and his friends think they are exposed to. The banks claim further, that every other method which has been suggested as a substitute is less safe and less desirable.—*Phila. Ledger.*

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

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Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 139¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 9, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money easy and in good supply at 4@6 per cent for call loans. Sterling Exchange firm at 109¾@110¾, gold, for first class bills. American Gold without decided change, opening at 139¼, declining to 138¾, advancing to 139¾, and closing at 139¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Government stocks a shade better; closing quotations: Coupon Sixes '81, 110¾; do '82, 109; do '64, 109½; do 65, 109¾; do 65, new, 108¾; do 67, 108¾; 10-40 Coupons, 102¾; 7-30s, first series, 105¾; second and third series, 105⅞.

SPECIE FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Russia takes $1,400,000 in specie, to-morrow, for Europe.

DRY GOODS FAILURES.

It was rumored to-day there were several dry goods failures, in addition to that of Wicks & Co.

STOCKS.

Stocks opened tame with a decline of ½@1 on railway lists, but subsequently became active and with more demand closed with indications of higher prices. The following are the quotations:

5:30 P. M.—American Gold, 138¾@139¾; Ohio Certificates, 27@28; Cumberland, 29@30; Quicksilver, 35¾@36; Mariposa, 11¾@12; Western Union Telegraph, 49¾@49¾; Pacific Mail, 141@141½; Atlantic, 105¾@106¼; New York Central, 100¾@100¾; Erie, 60¾@60¾; Hudson, 103¾@103¾; n-acting, 103¾@103¾; Michigan Southern, 86¾@86¾; Illinois Central, 122¾; Pittsburgh, 94¾@94¾; Toledo, 120½; Rock Island, 97¾@97¾; do new, 93@93¾; preferred, 87¾@87½; Wabash, 36¾; Fort Wayne, 100½; Tennessee 6's, 63½; coupons Missouri, 90¾.

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

Receipts at the Treasurer's office to-day, $1,400,000; payments, $13,130,000; balance in Treasury, $119,122,000.

MINING STOCKS.

Mining Stocks are quoted as follows: Corydon, 208; Gunnell, 240; Gregory, 650.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Tobacco steady and prices maintained. Cotton dull and nominal. Hemp heavy at $1.75 for choice undressed, and $2.85 for choice dressed. Flour more active for fresh ground, and choice a trifle higher; extra $9.00@10.25; do double, $10.50@13.25; choice and fancy, $14.00@15.00. Wheat 5c higher. Red and prime new, $2.25@2.35; choice $2.35@2.45. Corn in good demand and higher, at 87@92 for mixed; 90@95 yellow; 88@91.00 white, and $1.02@1.10 for fancy white. Oats higher at 74@80. Rye advanced at 95@$1.00. Provisions advanced. Mess Pork sold at $22.25@22.75, and held $23.00 at the close. Dry salt shoulders 9½; bacon clear sides 12¾@13; clear 12½. Sugar cured hams 18@18½. Lard 11½; choice kettle 13. Whisky firm at $2.00 for free.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, July 9.—Flour firm for good choice brands; common and medium dull. Wheat scarce and higher; new white $2.60@2.65; new red $2.50@2.55. Corn firmer and scarce; white $1.12; yellow $1.10; mixed western $1.02@1.05. Oats 80@90. Provisions advancing. Bacon—shoulders 10½@10¾; rib sides 12½; clear sides 13½@13¾. No bulk meats offered. Mess pork $22.75@23. Lard dull. Sugar firm, at 12c for refined. Whisky dull.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 9.—Sales of 326 hhds of tobacco; the market is active at 2@5@6.25 for common lugs. Flour irregular; closing new at $12@14. New Corn—white 88@90. Oats 80c in bulk. Mess Pork $22. Bacon—shoulders 10c; clear sides 13½c. Lard packed fancy hams 18c. Whisky active at 11@11½c in tierces. Whisky in bond $2.30. Groceries firmer; hard sugar 17½c; New Orleans, raw, 15c.

Oswego Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OSWEGO, July 9.—Flour is dull; sales of 2,000 bbls. No. 1. Spring, at $13.00; red winter, 414.00; white, $15.00, for double extra. Wheat is in better demand; sales 40,000 bu. No. 1, Chicago spring at $2.30; 7,500 bu. No. 2, do; at $2.19. Corn is quiet; sales of 2,800 bu. Indiana at 95c for mixed. Oats 75@80. Pork in good demand; Shorts at $20.00@$25.00 per ton; Shipstuffs $26.00@$30.00 per ton.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—Sugar and Molasses; stock light, sales confined to retail. Flour scarce; superfine $11. Corn firm, with a light stock; prices ranged at $1.12½@1.20. Oats quiet and firm at 80c. Pork; no sales; holders ask an advance; round lots held at $22.25@24.50. Bacon; stock of shoulders exhausted; ribbed sides 12½; clear sides 13¾. Lard quiet; sales 14 tierces at 12½c. Gold 139¾.

Cambridge Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., July 9.—Beef Cattle; receipts, 3,5 0 head; market is 50 more active at last week's prices; sales of extra at $13.00@13.75; first quality $12.00@12.50; second quality $11.00@11.50; third quality $10.00 @10.50. Sheep and Lambs; receipts, 3,500 head; prices tending downward; sales at 4 @4½c per pound; Spring Lambs $3.00@3.50. Veal Calves $8@12.

IMPOSTS ST RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., July 9.—1-0 bbls flour, Culp & Shepard; 2 cars wheat, Liggett & Ohl; 20 bbls flour, Dan Wallace; 120 do do, Jas Gardiner & Co; 200 do do, Shoemaker & Lang; 50 bbls spirits, J S Finch; 110 Whisky, D Haverth & Co; 40 tes bacon, 15 do do, 142 ox hams, F Sellers & Co; 60 boxes cheese, N J Braden; 50 do do, Voigt & Co; 1 car timber, J S Negley; 100 pig iron, B L Fahnestock & Co; 30 bbls vinegar, Schmaker & Lang; 25 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 5 do do, S Cooper & Co; 150 bbls flour, Wm Phillips; 100 do do, McDonald & Co; 3 sks rags, Godfrey & Ulsrk; 44 do do, Pittsburgh Paper Co; 1 roll leather, G W Hoffstot; 1 hf bdl do, Jos Hepe, Hoffstot & Japan, T H Nevin & Co; 97 oil barrels, Wm Mullins.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, July 9.—229 billets iron, 7 cars pig iron, Nimick & Co; 1 box mdse, E Megraw & Co; 11 bbls flour, Watt & Wilson; 9 cks coffee, 5 bbls do, Voigt & Co; 3 cars iron ore, McKnight, Porter & Co; 3 do do, Bryan & Caughey; 2 cars stone, John L Knox; 2 cases watches, Hamilton & Keys, Shinn, Scott & Co; 8 bxs cheese, Vangorder & Shepard; 4 do do, W H Sykes; 62 sks corn, J S Newmyer & Co; 10 do rope, Hoffstot & Clarke; 1 car steel scrap, Anderson, Cook & Co; 12 sks oats, Wm Bingham; 15 boxes cheese, Rutledge, Perry & Co; 12 do do, Hall & Bailey; 1 keg paint, Jas Bennay; 26 bbls syrup, 9 bbls sugar, Arbuckles & Co; 45 bgs oats, Meinzer & Alger; 2 bbls eggs, H Riddle; 10 do do, Peters & Armstrong; 10 oil bbls, Wm Mullins; 24 bbls chairs, Lemon & Weise; 30 do do, Hammer & Doutrich; 27 do do, Bell & Co; 1 do rope, Hoffstot & Co; 1 car coal, Bedford Coal Co; 20 bxs cheese, Vangorder & Shepard; 40 do do, Shomaker & Lang; 7 sks rye, Wm Bingham.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI July 9.—21 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 75 bbls flour, Isaiah Dickey & Co; 5 trs hams, S Hamilton & Co; 25 bbls whiskey, Duff & Huffman; 5 bbls white lead, H L Fahnestock & Co; 2 cases tobacco, Haggerty & Fulmer; 1 do do, H F Geddis; 100 bbls flour, Jas Gardiner; 100 bbls flour, Jas Gardiner; 2 cases tobacco, Jas Connor; 1 do do, Wm Hastage; 50 pigs lead, Bailey, Farrell & Co; 6 bx hams, J H Liggett; 1 do do, J H Parker; 5 pkgs tobacco, J B Sneethen; 2 bxs hams, R Robison & Co; 21 sks oats, McHenry & Hood; 100 do do, Childs & Co; 2 cadies tobacco, John Grier & Co; 18 sks cornmeal, J S Newmyer & Co; 25 bbls feltoes, M McWhinney & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD July 9.—1 bdl rags, Geo Hoer; 1 do do, John Wells; 50 sks oats, S B Floyd & Co; 12 sheep, Hilbrich & Hoffman; 1 pkg tobacco, Wm Bingham; 1 bdl wool, J Small; 1 pkg butter, 1 do egs, W D Wise; 10 sheep skins, Jas Calery; 6 pkgs butter, 3 do eggs, H Bonn; 1 do do, Wm Bingham; 1 do Blanchard; 1 car bark, Fiscus & Son; 7 pkgs butter, 9 sks wool, 1 do eggs, E Heazleton; 1 do butter, 1 do eggs, A Reenaur; 1 car metal, Nimick & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION, July 9.—1 box cheese, 4 tubs do, Baldinger & Jessop; 1 bale tobacco, W P Getty; 1 car do, O Miller; 125 bgs corn, 255 do oats, Kennedy & Lothrop; 1 car hay, Stewart & Langenheim; 10 do do, Shaw & Smith; 1 car hay and corn, Stewart & Langenheim; 1 car hay, Hamilton & Sons; 1 car wood, Hilbrich & Hoffman; 1 car hay, Seghmyer & Yoskamp; 5 do do, 9 do pails, R P Getty; 12 sks potatoes, Miller & Frazier; 20 sks rags, Reenaur; 1 car staves, Kelly & Robertson; 100 bbls flour, Stewart & Langenheim.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELSVILLE R. R., July 9.—1 car scrap iron, D Jones; 1 car coal, J Fee; 2 brls bacon, J I House & Co; 295 bxs glass, W McKee & Co; 75 bbls paper, Markle, Dicks & Co; 1 bale wool, S Cunningham; 1 car hay, J Lippincott; 40 bbls cement D J Jackson; 44 coils rope, Fulton, Bollman & Co; 100 bbls sheet iron, W F Armstrong.

GUAR. S. BARR. GEO. TH. KNAKE. W. L. BUETTLER

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,

Successors to WAMELINK & BARR,

No. 12 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh.

DEALERS IN

Pianos, Organs,

And Musical Goods generally.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated BRADBURY, New York, and SCHOMACKER & CO. Philadelphia, PIANOS.

Also, ESTEY & CO.'S "COTTAGE," and D. & H. W. SMITH'S "AMERICAN" ORGANS, and HILTON'S PATENT GUITAR.

The best Italian and German Violin and Guitar Strings always on hand. a17:r86

WM. MARDORF & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BROOMS,

Broom Brush and Broom Findings.

Factory and Warehouse, in the rear of Schomaker & Lang's,

Nos. 172 and 174 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

ap9:x72

SUPERIOR OAK TANNED, PATENT STRETCHED AND RIVETED

LEATHER BELTING AND HOSE,

Manufactured at No. 58 SMITHFIELD ST., by

HARTLEY, PHELPS & CO.

Also, Agents for New York Sumner Co.

Gum Belting.

Always on hand a superior quality of LACE LEATHER and GUM BLANKET HOSE. COPPER RIVETS and BURS. BELT HOOKS, etc.

REMOVAL.

J. LOUGHREY.....ALEXANDER FREW.

LOUGHREY & FREW,

Have removed to

No. 31 Market St.,

(CORNER OF SECOND,) PITTSBURGH,

Where they are prepared to manufacture all kinds of

Saddles, Harness, Trunks,

And all articles in their line usually kept in first-class establishments.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, June 18th, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Tax Payers of the City of Pittsburgh that the City Treasurer is now ready to receive, at his office, No. 139 Fourth street, the following Taxes, on which a discount of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed, up to the 1ST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, viz.:

CITY TAX;
BUSINESS TAX;
POLL TAX;
CITY BUILDING TAX;
and WATER RENTS.

The State Tax payable below is likewise due, and must be paid on or before JULY 1st, in order to save cost.

S. ALLINDER, Treasurer.

jy8:r87

PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS.

FULTON, BOLLMAN & CO.,

Manufacture the best

CORDAGE,

OAKUM,

AND

TWINES, in every variety.

Warehouse, 114 & 115 Water St.

Call or send for Circular. ap1:p49

RIVER NEWS.

The river is again receding at this point, and the hopes entertained on Sunday and Monday of a probable resumption of navigation, have for the present subsided. There is now less than two feet in the channel. There was a time when low water boats could make money on just such a stage of water, but that time is past. Then, when the river got low, freights were advanced; railroad competition prevents that now.

There has been no arrivals or departures, aside from the Brownsville boats. It was expected that Delaware would leave for Parkersburg yesterday, but finding that the water was not receding, Capt. Brennan very wisely concluded not to venture out.

The St. Louis *Democrat* responds to the fling made at the Great Republic the other day by the Louisville *Courier*, as follows:

We do not intend to disparage the Ruth, but have this to say: When the Republic tries to make a fast run, and makes no more landings than the Ruth did, and does no more business on the way, there will be a greater difference in her time than twelve hours, without troubling anybody about a substitution of boilers or engines. As to the Lee, what pity 'tis she cannot carry more fuel! How boats never carry much. Can the Richmond still pass the Ruth with ease?

The Great Republic's time to St. Louis was four days, ten hours and eight minutes. The Ruth's was four days, nine hours and fifty-four minutes.

The Deer Lodge, on her way to Fort Benton, has broken her shaft. The Huntsville has left St. Louis to take her trip.

If one may judge of the number of boats that have withdrawn from river trades to Louisville, he may infer Louisville to be a poor place for business. The Argonaut No. 2, recently started in the Louisville and Columbus trade, now extends her trips to St. Louis. The *Courier* deprecates such frequent changes, but it is a well established fact that steamboatmen will not run their boats to lose money.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Stant. J. Batchelor, the clever purser of the Alice Dean, underwent a few days ago a surgical operation on one of his legs to save its amputation. His ailment was superinduced by a gathering in the limb which extended to the bone.

The Ezra Porter arrived at New Orleans safe on Friday last.

The Eagle Point Ferry Company, of Dubuque, have purchased the hull, engines, and whatever still remains of the steam ferry-boat, Capt. Stewart and H. Lourey received $3 000 each for her. They are to deliver her "all-clear and registered," when she will be used as a ferry steamer.

The Hawkeye State is making an effort to beat the lower St. Paul's round trip from St. Paul to St. Louis and return, and thereby retain the "horns."

The enterprise of Kentucky is well established in the following, which is published in the Louisville *Courier* as a special from Owensboro: "There is a diving bell boat here, waiting for the large loaded with whisky and lead, which was sunk forty or fifty years ago."

There was a collision between the Morning Star and Ollie Sullivan, in sight of Evansville, Thursday night, in which the Ollie Sullivan was considerably injured, though her hull remains sound.

The best time made this season from New Orleans to Cairo, business trips, was: Ruth, 3 days, 14 hours and 8 minutes; Great Republic, 3 days, 14 hours and 30 minutes; St. Charles, 3 days, 17 hours and 45 minutes; Richmond, 3 days, 18 hours and 30 minutes.

Hiram Prince is the name of a little steamboat built at St. Louis, to be used in towing stone boats. The Prince is eighty-five feet in length, seventeen feet in breadth, and three and a half feet hold.

The harbor of Galveston, Texas, it is said, would be a good place to try the powers of Gen. Totten. There is no less than fifteen wrecks in that harbor, some of which were sunk as obstructions during the war, including the steamers Nassau, Dragon, Prince, Agore, barks, Neuces, Magellan, ex-Confederate gunboat Diana, steamboat Island City, and others.

The Government wrecking boat General Totten, succeeded in blowing up the sunken gunboat Jeff Thompson, which the Pirate Wesley ran into last spring. The charge was seven hundred pounds of powder, which blew the wreck in every direction, sending the railroad iron with which the gunboat was plated, far and near. The obstruction is entirely removed, and will cause no more disasters.

We extract the following items from the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

The Silver Cloud No. 2 left a barge containing 150 tons of sand at Covington, and left for Ironton with 300 tons of iron ore. The Starlight left for Arkansas river loaded to the keel. Capt. Robert Greenlee, of the Leonidas, arrived from Pittsburgh in this morning's train. Capt. J. H. Lightner, of the Kate Putnam, arrives for Pittsburgh in this evening's train. Wash. Ward, one of the owners